

Defector's Story Lends Credence to Theory of KGB-Bulgarian Plot to Kill Pope

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK — Authorities in Western Europe have information that supports testimony given to them by a Turkish assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, that when he tried to kill Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, he was acting at the behest of Bulgarian intelligence agents.

The evidence, though not conclusive, includes information from a Bulgarian official who defected in France in July 1981.

The official, Jordan Mantarov, 48, told French intelligence agents that he had been told by a Bulgarian counterintelligence official that the plot to kill the pope was devised by the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, and by the Bulgarian secret service, which many

Western intelligence specialists consider subservient to Moscow. The plan was drawn up by Mr. Mantarov said, because the two agencies believed that the pope was the keystone of a U.S. effort to subvert the Polish government and move it away from the communist bloc.

The Bulgarian government has called the implication that Bulgarians were involved in the assassination attempt entirely without foundation and a fabrication put together by Western intelligence agencies. The Soviet Union has repeatedly denied any role in the attack.

Mr. Mantarov's account, according to French intelligence sources, represents the first report from a Bulgarian defector who was in an official position at the time of the

shooting. It was uncovered during a two-month investigation by The New York Times in seven countries, of the purported assassination plot.

The investigation also found that Sergei Ivanov Antonov, 35, an official of Balkan Airlines whom the Italians are holding on suspicion that he was Mr. Agca's Bulgarian accomplice, repeatedly contradicted information he gave to the Italian authorities about his movements and contacts in Italy.

And it found that Turkish smugglers who Mr. Agca said financed his travels after his escape from prison in Turkey in November 1979 had such close ties with the Bulgarian authorities, including the state security police, that they were provided with deposits to store their contraband goods and escorts for

their boats out of Bulgarian waters. This information comes from an associate of Bekir Celenk, a Turkish businessman, who Mr. Agca said offered him \$1.25 million in Sofia in the summer of 1980 to kill the pope.

Mr. Mantarov was deputy commercial attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris. His defection has been kept so quiet by the French Internal Counterintelligence Service that the French have only recently told the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency about it.

According to French intelligence sources, Mr. Mantarov told his briefers that he was a close friend of a high-ranking official in the counterintelligence division of the Bulgarian state security agency, the Dzhumaya Sigurnost. The friend, he said, told him about growing

alarm in Communist intelligence agencies that the pope had been chosen as an instrument to help disrupt his native Poland.

Mr. Mantarov identified the high-ranking Bulgarian official as Dimitar Savov. Although Mr. Mantarov's account cannot be independently verified, independent intelligence sources confirmed the existence of an official of the Bulgarian security agency with that name, though they said they could not immediately confirm that he was who Mr. Mantarov said he was.

A source with contacts in the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris said that Mr. Mantarov, who is married and has a daughter, was deputy commercial attaché from 1979 to the summer of 1981, when he defected while visiting Reims.

It is not known whether French intelligence officials have told the Italian authorities about Mr. Mantarov's disclosures, but it appears unlikely because they are known to be protective of the information they collect. None of the Italian officials interviewed, including the investigating magistrate, Ilario Martella, gave any hint that they knew of the new defector.

According to the French sources, Mr. Mantarov said that Mr. Savov told him that the KGB became suspicious immediately after the election of Karol Wojtyla, a Pole, as pope in 1978 because it coincided with growing unrest in Poland over corruption and mismanagement in the Polish government.

The Eastern European intelligence services, especially the KGB and the Bulgarian agency, came to

believe that the election of the pope was engineered by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, to inspire the Poles to strike out against the Communist system.

Mr. Mantarov told his defectors, Mr. Brzezinski was born in Poland. It is not clear on what basis the KGB might have reached such a belief.

Mr. Mantarov said that when unrest mounted in Poland and the pope supported the aspirations of Polish workers to organize into independent unions, Eastern European intelligence agencies became concerned that their fears were correct and the KGB began discussions with the Bulgarian intelligence service on a way to eliminate John Paul II.

Mr. Mantarov quoted Mr. Savov

as saying Mr. Agca was chosen as the assassin because he was known throughout the world as a rightist after killing Abdi Ipekci, the editor of a liberal Turkish newspaper, in 1979 and had no links to any communist country. He was spirited out of a Turkish prison on the night of Nov. 23, 1979, by unknown accomplices.

Mr. Agca was supposed to be killed in St. Peter's Square after assassinating the pope, according to the Mantarov account.

While the information Mr. Mantarov has provided is based on what a third party, Mr. Savov, told him, and is therefore hearsay evidence, French intelligence agents who have questioned him say they believe the account because other information that he told them he

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Mitterrand Asks Nation For Support

Cabinet Will Decide On Austerity Program

By Axel Krause

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand of France, in a televised broadcast Wednesday evening, called on the nation for support in a renewed campaign to reduce inflation and chronic government deficits in the economy, and to strengthen the competitiveness of French industry.

Speaking solemnly, in guarded and lofty terms, Mr. Mitterrand indicated that "mobilization" would involve additional austerity measures for the economy and consumers, but he did not provide details of what he had in mind. Nor did he say whether the remedies would include protectionist trade measures.

"Your role is decisive... in your way of life, of consumption and even of traveling, you should choose French products, if of the same quality," he said, adding that French consumers also should save more of their income.

A realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System, announced Monday in Brussels, in which the franc was devalued by 2.5 percent, reflected determination to avoid isolating France from the European Community and the alliance, the French leader said.

During the 14-minute address, Mr. Mitterrand defended his government's record on reforms of the economy implemented since his election in May 1981, stating that the policies had helped France avoid the "tragic litany" of higher unemployment rates in other industrialized nations.

But more action was required, he said, to reduce further the nation's inflation rate in relation to that of its European neighbors. While the French inflation rate has been reduced to less than 10 percent from 14 percent, he said it was still the



Jacques Delors



Pierre Berégovoy

key factor in his government's three currency devaluations.

"Now, more than ever, we must triumph on three fronts — unemployment, inflation and foreign trade," Mr. Mitterrand said, adding that another important goal was to eliminate the trade deficit during the next two years.

Mr. Mitterrand addressed the nation less than 24 hours after he ordered the first major reshuffling of the cabinet since his election. The speech followed the renaming of Pierre Mauroy as prime minister after the end of his government, resigned earlier Tuesday.

Specific measures aimed at concretely implementing the president's goals will be discussed and decided at a special cabinet meeting Friday, authoritative government sources said Wednesday. Mr. Mitterrand's address did not hint at any radical new departures from previous austerity policies.

In the new cabinet lineup, which French and foreign observers said reflected streamlining, political continuity and renewed austerity in economic policy, a total of 14 cabinet officers were renamed, including two Communists, Max Gallo, a historian and writer, joined the cabinet as state secretary and government spokesman.

The previous Mauroy government included 34 ministers, including three Communists. There were also so-called minister-delegates and state secretaries in the cabinet. The most significant changes, au-

thoritative government sources said, were the extending the responsibilities of Jacques Delors, minister of finance and of the economy, to include also the budget ministry, and the renaming of Pierre Berégovoy as minister of social affairs. Mr. Berégovoy, who is personally close to Mr. Mitterrand, wound up with the third-ranking position in the cabinet after Mr. Mauroy and Mr. Delors.

"Depending on how you look at the new cabinet," one of the sources commented Wednesday, "you could argue that it will be run by a new ruling troika of Mauroy, Delors and Berégovoy... or that the reshuffling involves dilution of the prime minister's role, given the fact that Delors and Berégovoy — both ambitious and potential prime ministers — are now far more powerful than before."

Remaining in their jobs were: Gaston Deferre, minister of the interior; Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations; Charles Hernu, minister of defense; Robert Badinter, minister of justice; Alain Savary, minister of education and Roger Quilliot, minister of urban affairs and housing.

Michel Rocard, who previously headed the government's planning agency, became minister of agriculture, replacing Edith Cresson, who was named minister of foreign trade and tourism. That post was previously held by Michel Jobert, who resigned Sunday.

Reagan Plans Zero-Option Compromise

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has made a decision to propose to the Soviet Union an interim agreement limiting but not eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to administration officials and diplomatic sources.

The officials and diplomats said that at a White House meeting last week Mr. Reagan indicated he would propose that the Soviet Union and the United States each be limited to 100 missile launchers with a total of 300 warheads.

One official said he understood that the interim offer would depend on Moscow's ultimate acceptance of Mr. Reagan's so-called zero option, which calls for the elimination of all intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

[The Associated Press reported from Washington that administration officials said Wednesday that President Reagan would announce his proposal March 31 in a Los Angeles speech.]

He would declare "that we are willing to put forward an interim arrangement" at the arms control talks in Geneva, an official familiar with the evolving U.S. strategy said. The official told The AP that the president believed that the alternative was that the Soviet Union would keep adding to its nuclear missile arsenal and that holding out for the elimination of all European missiles in one step was unlikely to produce an agreement.

The officials and diplomats said Mr. Reagan had agreed with State

Speech to Reveal Secret Soviet Military Installations

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was expected to divulge secret information, including aerial photographs of Soviet military installations, in a televised speech Wednesday night to illustrate what he calls a growing Soviet military threat, a senior White House official said.

"These photographs will reveal the extent of Soviet expansionism and illustrate in specific terms the president's statements about the growth of Soviet power," the official said.

The high-altitude photographs will not include installations inside the Soviet Union, the official added, but will focus on the expansion of Soviet arms outside its borders. Television news reports said the photographs would show Soviet facilities in the Middle East and Caribbean.

The speech is part of a White House public relations campaign to win support for Mr. Reagan's proposed arms budget. He has asked Congress for \$1.8 billion for defense spending over the next five years to counter a Soviet buildup that he says has placed the United States in a position of inferiority.

Democrats in the House of Representatives

want to shave \$9.3 billion from the \$245 billion requested by Mr. Reagan for military spending in the 1984 fiscal year that starts in October. The Democrats proposal would provide the military with \$169 billion less than requested by the president over the next five years.

His speech is aimed primarily at the Republican-controlled Senate, which White House strategists hope will approve a higher level of military funding. The White House hopes that the House and Senate will then compromise, producing an arms budget that Mr. Reagan would accept.

Senate critics of the arms buildup appeared ready to join their House colleagues in condemning the 1984 spending request by several billion dollars, but the White House hopes the speech will win public backing for Mr. Reagan's position and give key senators second thoughts.

Supporters of the arms buildup have been urging the release of classified data for some time and material similar to that to be shown the public Wednesday night has already been viewed by many members of Congress at White House meetings.

that no new U.S. missiles be deployed. About 108 SS-20 missiles facing Asia would not be included.

Mr. Reagan's approach is for the Soviet Union to destroy all of its missiles in return for NATO's foregoing the planned deployment, starting late this year, of 572 new missiles.

Many West European leaders have been increasing their pressure on Mr. Reagan to offer an interim solution.

In Europe, it was common knowledge that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany had told Washington that he did not believe he had support for new U.S. missile deployments unless new proposals were made.

After the White House meeting last week, officials said administration diplomats were sent to North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels to brief the Atlantic allies on the options under review by the president and to signal that he was ready to move toward the idea of an interim agreement of 100 missile launchers, with 300 warheads for each side.

According to diplomatic sources and administration officials, the U.S. diplomats were to make clear that the 100 American missiles would include Pershing-2 missiles as well as cruise missiles.

One administration official said the new American proposal would also call for freezing or reducing the number of medium-range bombers on both sides. Each side now has about 300 bombers in this category.

Kohl Coalition Reaches an Accord On Domestic and Foreign Policies

By James M. Mahan

BOON — After two weeks of hard negotiations, the three parties that make up West Germany's conservative coalition announced Wednesday broad agreement on domestic and foreign policies for the next four years.

At a news conference, general secretaries from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, the Bavarian Christian Social Union and the small Free Democratic Party outlined plans to stimulate investment and cut \$16 billion in federal and local expenditures in the next three years.

Reflecting his personal triumph in the March 6 elections, Chancellor Kohl will make only minor adjustments in his next cabinet, naming new ministers responsible for agriculture and relations with East Germany.

Deputy Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, will retain the Foreign Ministry portfolio he has held since 1974. The shape of the new cabinet became clear two days ago when Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, renounced his ambition to come to Bonn as a minister.

The decision by the rightist Bavarian ended negotiations that he exploited to wear the Agriculture Ministry from the Free Democrats and to put new accents on domestic policies. But the renunciation by the 67-year-old Mr. Strauss, who is minister-president of southern Bavaria, also appeared to check his deeply held ambitions to reshape West Germany's foreign policy, making it tougher toward the Soviet Union and more friendly to Israel, South Africa and rightist Latin American regimes.

Mr. Strauss's hope to become

foreign minister was ended by the coalition's dependence on the Free Democrats to make up a majority in the Bundestag, or lower house, and by Mr. Genscher's determination to keep the job.

Mr. Strauss was also interested in the Finance Ministry, but its Christian Democratic incumbent, Gerhard Stoltenberg, was too powerfully entrenched as the party's key figure from the north.

Chancellor Kohl, whose ties with Mr. Strauss are strained, offered him the title of deputy chancellor and any cabinet job except foreign affairs, finance and economics, a Free Democratic preserve. But Mr. Strauss, a former finance and defense minister, preferred to remain in Munich.

Both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher were known to be delighted with the outcome of the coalition bargaining. But with five important ministries — Interior, Transport, Agriculture, Housing and Foreign Aid — the Christian Social Union will indisputably be the second force in the next cabinet.

After its poor showing in the election, Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats have slipped from four to three portfolios, retaining the Foreign, Economics and Justice Ministries. The party won 6.9 percent of the popular vote.

In the past, the Free Democrats portrayed themselves as champions of individual rights against West Germany's weighty and intrusive state bureaucracy. But the coalition negotiations appear to have heightened the importance of Friedrich Zimmermann, the rightist interior minister and a Strauss ally.

Eager to check impending protests against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, the coalition has decided that a new law will make it a criminal offense to participate in a demonstration that turned violent.

Mr. Zimmermann was known to want to broaden this sweeping statute, which has been criticized by civil libertarians, to make it a crime to cover one's face in a demonstration.

According to well-placed political informants, Mr. Zimmermann is expected to use the considerable resources at his ministry, rather than controversial laws, to stiffen domestic policies. One concern will be encouraging 1.6 million Turkish "guest workers" to go home.

The coalition partners did not adopt any specific measures on the Turkish issue, such as limiting the age at which Turkish children could join their parents here, but Mr. Zimmermann was given a mandate to look into the issue.

The itinerary for the pope's second visit to Poland was released jointly Wednesday by the Polish government and the powerful Polish Roman Catholic Church.

The Polish-born pontiff was to visit Poland last August, but the trip was postponed because of social unrest after the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

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The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the



TRAIN WRECKAGE — Cars of a passenger train lie scattered around a bridge that collapsed near Ishurdi, Bangladesh, after strong winds weakened the span's structure. Up to 60 persons were reportedly killed.

Pope Sets 8 Stops for Visit to Poland in June

The Associated Press

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Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, set the mid-June date last November and have said subsequently that they hope the pilgrimage will help bolster social stability.

The pontiff is scheduled to arrive in Warsaw on June 16, and then visit the Shrine of Niepokalanow at Terezin, 24 miles (40 kilometers) south of Warsaw, and the cities of Czestochowa, Poznan, Wroclaw and Krakow. Additionally, he is to visit two religious centers near the coal mining center of Katowice, Piekary Slaskie and St. Anna's mountain.

Government sources say that the pope will meet General Jaruzelski and other government leaders in Warsaw on June 17 and will deliver one indoor and one outdoor Mass in the Polish capital.

He will spend nights at the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, site of Poland's holiest shrine, the "Black Madonna" icon, and will make day-trips from there to Wro-

claw, Poznan and the Silesian towns, the sources said.

The pope will leave Poland on June 22 from the southern city of Krakow, where he served as archbishop and cardinal before becoming pontiff in October 1978.

Minister Warns of May Protests Earlier, John Kijner of The New York Times reported from Warsaw.

The Polish interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, told the Sejm, or parliament, Tuesday that the authorities had halted the "process of disintegration of the state" in the 15 months since martial law was imposed. But he warned that dissidents still planned to stage protests early in May.

"They are preparing society for a general strike, that is for a confrontation, an explosion," General Kiszczak declared.

His remarks contained the first known suggestion here that demonstrations might be planned for the beginning of May, or the month before the scheduled papal visit. A leaflet circulated in Janu-

ary by five underground leaders of Solidarity called on workers to prepare for a general strike but set no date.

General Kiszczak was speaking at the opening of a two-day parliamentary session.

May 1 is the traditional Workers' Day, and May 3 is Poland's Constitution Day, celebrated during the Solidarity era as a mark of the nation's independence in the period between the two world wars.

Last year, the two days were marked by the first street demonstrations against martial law.

Over the last 15 months, the general said, the authorities have thwarted more than 700 illegal groups, silenced 11 radio stations, seized a workshop producing radio transmitting equipment and confiscated 1,310 pieces of printing equipment, including 368 large-capacity printing presses. He added that the authorities had recently arrested 21 members of a terrorist group responsible for 11 fire or bomb attacks.

Soviet Cites Corruption In Odessa

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — A highly publicized fight here against corruption was expanded to the law enforcement establishment Wednesday as the new minister of interior acknowledged "grave violations" of legal norms by police in the city of Odessa.

In an unusual letter published on the front page of a weekly newspaper, Army General Vitaly Fedorchuk, the minister, acknowledged that a young merchant marine student was arrested on fabricated charges and held for 20 months in jail for trying to expose corruption.

General Fedorchuk reported that a number of senior police officers in Odessa had been dismissed and disciplined for their roles in the persecution of the youth, a case that he said produced "grave violations of socialist legality."

The fight against corruption has become the hallmark of the Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov's domestic policies.

General Fedorchuk, who last May replaced Mr. Andropov as head of the KGB, the Soviet security police, and who was promoted to head the Ministry of Interior in December, said he was taking measures to improve the work of the police.

General Fedorchuk, 63, a career KGB officer, was presumably given control over the nation's uniformed police, criminal investigation, and riot-control troops to clean up corrupt practices for which the ministry is known.

His letter was published in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta a day after the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya reported that senior police officers in the Krasnodarskaya region, to the east of Odessa, were involved in corruption schemes, accepting bribes in the range of 25,000 rubles (about \$35,000) from various local operators and entrepreneurs.

General Fedorchuk's front-page letter was apparently designed to dramatize the struggle against corruption within the police ranks.

The merchant marine school cadet, Nikolai Kozovoykin, was expelled from the school when he complained about apparent corrupt practices of its administrators and the disappearance of a relatively small sum of money earned by the cadets.

The Truth Remains Unspoken

Armed Men's Identity a Mystery in Salvadoran Town

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

LA PALMA, El Salvador — For two months, no government soldiers have dared to come near this town, which sits perched among rugged mountains in northern Chalatenango province five miles from the border with Honduras.

So when a squad of about 30 heavily armed men walked into town the other day, many people here assumed they were rebels. The men, however, told a visitor they were pro-government civil defense troops, all of whom except the commander were unpaid volunteers.

As the armed men spoke quietly, townspeople went about their business, casting discreet glances while keeping their distance.

In less than half an hour, the men went on their way, leaving those who saw them to wonder about their true identity.

Although a few people were prepared to speculate that the men were really guerrillas in disguise, truth in this town, as in much of El Salvador, proved elusive. The people of La Palma showed the lessons they have learned in three years of war by keeping their opinions to themselves when truth might prove dangerous to pursue.

Within an hour of the armed men's passing, most of the fruit

and vegetable vendors there denied having seen them. The local priest, whose church dominates the square, declined to talk to a visitor.

One man who was asked his opinion as to the identity of the armed band immediately replied, "They were guerrillas, of course." After a few words from a companion, he reversed himself and said they were most likely civil defense troops.

"People here know they must stay neutral," said Joaquin Romero, 21, who helps make the colorful tiles for which the town is known. "Each band has spies, so people are very careful. Here every one has two faces."

According to Mr. Romero and shopkeepers, guerrillas fearlessly enter the town every week or so to buy food and clothing. They are friendly, he said, and always pay for what they take.

Asked why guerrillas would masquerade as government troops, Mr. Romero shrugged. One of his neighbors later suggested that the guerrillas might want to determine how the people of La Palma would react if the army actually did arrive.

Regular army troops were highly visible along the road from San Salvador to El Paraiso, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of here. But from El Paraiso north to La Palma, not a

single soldier was seen. The road is in bad repair; residents said public works crews were afraid to venture this far north because the area is in rebel hands.

Until guerrillas moved into northern Chalatenango more than two years ago, it was a favorite vacation spot for wealthy Salvadorans. Its tall pine trees and cool breezes contrast with the tropical vegetation and oppressive heat that characterize much of the rest of the country.

Some of the luxurious retreats are still in good condition, maintained by caretakers who receive monthly stipends but have not seen their employers for three years.

Outside one hillside home whose swimming pool and other appointments contrast sharply with the modest houses of those who make their living here, a caretaker laughed when asked if the armed men seen in the center of town might have been part of a civil defense patrol.

"The guerrillas are in complete control of this region," he said, waving an arm toward the mountains behind him. "Do you think they would allow 30 men with G-3 rifles to walk around freely when a G-3 is worth so much to them?"

The caretaker's cousin, who grew up near here but now lives in San Salvador, added: "People are afraid here. They don't want to talk. They never know who is watching or listening."

At a modest restaurant near the center of town, the owner seemed surprised to hear that the squad that passed through had said it was part of the government's civil defense force, which has been organized in some parts of the country to patrol areas where soldiers are not permanently garrisoned.

"If they were from the government," he said, "it is the first time they have been here in two months."

U.S. Senate Panel Backs Switch of Aid for Salvador

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Senate subcommittee voted, 7-2, to give conditional approval Wednesday to President Ronald Reagan's request to divert \$60 million in military aid from other countries to El Salvador.

But the subcommittee on foreign operations of the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the money only on condition that the administration "takes the initiative to bring about unconditional discussions" between the government of El Salvador and its adversaries. It also called for limiting U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55 and working toward a political settlement.

The administration has supported the position of the Salvadoran government that it will not engage in unconditional negotiations with the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.



Salvadoran troops, members of the U.S.-trained Atlacatl Battalion, dismounting trucks along a highway as they prepared to move against guerrillas in Chalatenango province.

NATO Defense Meeting Welcomes Flexibility on Missile Deployment

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

VILAMOURA, Portugal — NATO defense ministers in a communiqué issued Wednesday welcomed U.S. flexibility on European missile negotiations but did not go so far as to call for an alternative to the zero option that President Ronald Reagan has offered to the Soviet Union.

The carefully worded communiqué marked the end of a two-day meeting here, in which European defense leaders reached a consensus on the need for Mr. Reagan to put an alternative missile proposal on the negotiating table at Geneva, a U.S. official said in a briefing.

After leaving the NATO conference, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger traveled on to Madrid, where he was to meet with Prime Minister Felipe González and other top Spanish officials. Aides said he had come to Spain to become acquainted with the officials in the new government and to underscore the need for Spain to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO's secretary-general, Joseph Luns, who on the eve of the Vilamoura conference had called Mr. Reagan's zero option "not ob-

tainable," said Wednesday that it would be two months before the president could submit a different one to the Soviet Union, if he chooses to do so.

Zero option calls for the Soviet Union to retire its entire force of SS-20 and other medium-range missiles in exchange for the United States forgoing the planned deployment of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles in Britain and Western Europe.

Mr. Luns said Wednesday that "the reason I expressed some doubts" about the viability of the zero option "was the completely negative attitude of the Soviet Union." He said he felt "there might be an interim solution which would finally, we hope, lead later to the zero option."

If there is an interim proposal, he said, "it can obviously only be made" after the conference in Geneva reconvenes for a new round of U.S.-Soviet missile negotiations. The current session is scheduled to recess Tuesday and reconvene 60 days later. Mr. Reagan, Mr. Luns said, will want to consult European allies in the meantime about any alternative proposal for reducing the number of medium-range missiles arrayed on each side of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization line.

Mr. Weinberger, who sat beside Mr. Luns at the press conference, said he did not feel pressured by fellow defense ministers to come up with an alternative to the zero option. He skirted around several questions on whether he felt there was a consensus within the alliance on the need for an alternative proposal.

"An interim proposal," he said, "is subject to many different kinds of definitions. What everybody agreed on was that the zero proposal is the best. So the question is really: How do you reach that? The president had indicated he is willing to respond to any serious counterproposal; the alliance agreed that a serious counterproposal has not even been made yet."

The NATO communiqué states: "Ministers fully supported the United States efforts to achieve the total elimination of all long-range, land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces and reiterated that in the absence of such an agreement the deployment of NATO's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles should begin according to schedule. The first Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed in West Germany for the Pershing and Britain for the cruise missiles in December."

Funeral for Publisher in Athens Turns Into Anti-Socialist Protest

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ATHENS — A mass funeral procession Wednesday for the murdered conservative newspaper publisher, George Athanasiadis, turned into the first major protest demonstration against the 17-month-old Socialist government.

Thousands of mourners marched through central Athens, many wearing stickers of the conservative opposition New Democracy party

and some carrying banners denouncing the Socialist "dictatorship." Earlier in the day, rightist militants rode around the capital with loudspeakers urging people to "fight violence with violence."

The Athens police blocked off the city center and stationed important reinforcements along the procession route but there were no reports of incidents.

Three cabinet ministers and some opposition figures attended the funeral, demonstrating the importance given to the assassination of Mr. Athanasiadis, who was also president of the Greek Union of Publishers as well as president of the Greek Olympic Games Committee.

The opposition leader, Evan-

gelos Averof, delivering the funeral oration, hailed Mr. Athanasiadis as "the standard-bearer," who through his paper Vradyni (the Evening Press) had always defended freedom, justice and equality.

Mr. Averof and the New Democracy party and press have publicly declared that the newspaper publisher was victim of a political crime and accused the government of trying to play down the affair by attributing it to personal motives.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu expressed "sorrow for the hideous crime" and appealed to the country for calm.

Mr. Athanasiadis, 71, was shot by a revolver in the head and chest by an unknown assailant in his office at Vradyni Saturday night.

U.S. Farmers Agree To Huge Crop Cutback

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American farmers, in an astonishing acceptance of the federal surplus-reduction program, have agreed to remove 82 million acres of wheat, corn, cotton and rice land from production this year.

Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block, announcing the enrollment figures Tuesday, said they meant that U.S. production of wheat and corn, the basic grains, would be cut by about 25 percent each.

The secretary, calling the sign-up "in many ways breathtaking," said the so-called payment-in-kind (PIK) plan would bolster farmers' prices and draw down overflowing federal surplus yet would have only a "minimal" impact on consumers.

Mr. Block described the sign-up as the largest government crop-reduction program in history. It far exceeded the Department of Agriculture's early projections.

He conceded that the land-diversion plan would have an adverse effect on farm-supply dealers.

The sign-up means that more than 128,000 square miles of cropland will not be planted. In return, farmers will be paid partly in cash and partly in crops already stored with the government from years past.

The sign-up represents 36 percent of the 187 million acres eligible for enrollment in payment-in-kind, a plan hastily devised by the administration last winter as an ef-

fort to prop up the farm economy after three years of sagging prices. Another 50 million acres of cropland without established production bases were not eligible.

"Setting land aside is not my cup of tea," Secretary Block said. "Farmers are not comfortable with it."

He added: "We could have gone more slowly, and we could have spent four or five years to dig our way out of the mountains of grain. But farmers do not have four or five years."

The overwhelming sign-up means that farmers this year will not harvest about 32 million acres of wheat (35 percent of eligible land), 39 million acres of corn and grain sorghum (39 percent), 6.8 million acres of cotton (44 percent), 2.3 million acres of barley and oats (12 percent) and 1.7 million acres of rice (43 percent) that otherwise would have been planted.

In return, they will be given amounts of grain and cotton roughly equivalent to the crops they would have grown. Farmers may sell the commodities as they would have grown them or use them to feed livestock.

Mr. Block said he expected the heavy sign-up to have an immediate effect on farm prices and to draw down huge federal stores, while having little short-term impact on consumers. And even considering the possibility of bad weather, he said, remaining supplies would be adequate to supply U.S. domestic and export needs.

"This has already had an impact on prices since last fall," Mr. Block said. "I expect net farm income will be up this year." He said there would be fewer farm foreclosures.

Mr. Block also said that the idling of croplands would promote soil conservation. Under the terms of the program, idled land must be seeded with grasses or soil-stabilizing plants and tended to prevent wind and water erosion.

CORRECTION

A New York Times article carried by the International Herald Tribune on Monday incorrectly reported what a U.S. State Department official said about arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador. The official did not mention Algeria as a direct source of such shipments, as the article incorrectly stated.

WORLD BRIEFS

Heart Recipient Suffers 'Crisis'

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP) — Dr. Barney Clark suffered a "crisis" Wednesday when his artificial heart suddenly began pumping blood too slowly, but an hour later his condition appeared to have stabilized, his doctors reported.

Dr. Chase Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said that Dr. Clark had experienced a "sudden drop in cardiac output." But he said the valves in the drive mechanism of the heart appeared to be functioning normally. He said Dr. Clark's blood pressure also was normal, but his circulatory system and lungs were being closely monitored.

Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who implanted the heart, said: "The seriousness of the events of the past three hours simply cannot be accurately judged."

U.S. Plans Missile Sale to Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department has notified Congress of plans to sell anti-aircraft missiles to Israel. It would be the first sale of U.S. military equipment to Israel since it invaded Lebanon.

The notification on Tuesday concerned a \$16-million sale of 20 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. Israel has already bought 600 of the missiles. The sale is part of "longstanding U.S. policy of assisting Israel to ensure that it has the means of defending itself within secure borders," the Pentagon said.

Meanwhile, a Pentagon spokesman, Benjamin Welles, expressed satisfaction over a recent announcement that Israel would provide the United States with information about how U.S. and Soviet weapons performed during the invasion.

Adelman Accused of Purge Plans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11-6 Wednesday to release memorandums that some members said would show that Kenneth L. Adelman, the nominee to head the arms control agency, was involved in plans for a purge at the agency.

Committee spokesmen said the memos would be released by Friday. They said the names of people mentioned in them had to be blacked out and copies made before the documents could be made public.

The committee has voted against Mr. Adelman's confirmation, 9-8, but agreed to let the full Senate consider the nomination.

Boy Charged in U.K. Bomb Case

LONDON (AP) — A 14-year-old boy was charged Wednesday with mailing a letter bomb last week to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The boy was also charged with intent to cause an explosion that would endanger life or cause serious property damage, the police said. He was released to the custody of his parents pending an appearance Thursday in juvenile court. The police said the letter, addressed to the prime minister's residence at 10 Downing St., was spotted March 17 in a London postal sorting office.

In a separate incident Wednesday, police explosives experts defused a bomb in a package that had been sent to the London headquarters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The police said the parcel contained a note saying it was sent by the English People's Liberation Army, a previously unknown group.

Poll Favors Labor in U.K. Vote

LONDON (Reuters) — The opposition Labor Party was tipped Wednesday to win an important parliamentary by-election Thursday that is likely to affect the timing of Britain's next general election.

A survey in the town of Darlington, in northeastern England, showed the Labor candidate, Oswald O'Brien, a 54-year-old college administrator identified with the moderate section of the party, with a lead of 10 percent. The poll, conducted by the Daily Mail among 1,008 electors on Monday and Tuesday, gave Labor 41 percent, the Liberal Social Democratic alliance 31 percent and the ruling Conservatives 28 percent.

Analysts said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was watching the by-election for indications of the best time to seek renewal of her five-year mandate. A convincing Labor victory on Thursday would reduce the likelihood of a general election in June, the next expected date, they said.

11 Ministers Resign in Mauritius

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius (UPI) — Eleven ministers have resigned because of a split within the cabinet, a spokesman for the leading party in the governing coalition, the Mauritius Militant Movement, said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth and Commerce Minister Khader Bhayut were the only two ranking cabinet members to remain. Mr. Jugnauth said he would form a new government soon.

Finance Minister Paul Bérenger, the leader of the Mauritius Militant Movement, was the most prominent figure to resign. Political analysts said Mr. Jugnauth and Mr. Bérenger had been fighting for several months. They also said the former prime minister of this Indian Ocean island country, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, may join forces with Mr. Jugnauth against Mr. Bérenger.

Kenyans Cleared But Still Held

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Charges against the son of Kenya's former vice president and two other men accused of involvement in plots to overthrow the government were dropped Wednesday, but the three were immediately detained by police.

Raila Odinga, the son of Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, and Oieno Mak'onyango, a journalist, had been charged with treason. Alfred Oieno, a university professor, had been charged with failing to report an act of treason.

When the three appeared in court Wednesday for a hearing, the prosecutor, Nicholas Harwood, announced that the state had decided to drop the charges. Chief Justice Alfred Simpson agreed, but policemen immediately surrounded the dock and took the men away.

Italians Explain Mission of Copter

ROME (AP) — A Soviet-made Iraqi military helicopter that crashed Monday in northern Italy killing all eight Iraqi soldiers aboard had flown to Italy to be outfitted with sophisticated electronic warfare equipment, an Italian company said Wednesday.

The MI-8 turbine helicopter hit a mountain near Vicenza in a fog. Enzo Benigni, a spokesman for Caproni Vizzola's Elettrotecnica di Roma, said the helicopter was flying from Venice to Milan for an overall checkup and installation of electronic gear, including an advanced automatic flight system and a powerful radar.

Milan's Corriere della Sera newspaper quoted aviation experts as describing the equipment as the most up-to-date electronic warfare gear in the arsenal of NATO countries. The government has refused to comment on the mission of the Iraqi helicopter.

French Nuclear Testing Delayed

PARIS (AP) — Nuclear tests in the Pacific aimed at studying the possible development of a neutron warhead have been delayed, the French Defense Ministry confirmed Wednesday.

Le Monde reported Wednesday that this year's nuclear tests on the Mururoa Atoll were scheduled to begin at the end of last month but that they had been delayed by at least six weeks.

A spokesman at the ministry said the delay was not expected to reduce the number of nuclear tests scheduled this year. He declined to give reason for the delay.

Add Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, will declare his candidacy for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination in a speech April 21, in the John Glenn High School auditorium in his hometown of New Concord, Ohio, his campaign office said Wednesday.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — At least 70 demonstrators were rounded up in two days of a protest against planned testing of MX nuclear missiles here, law enforcement authorities reported Wednesday.

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's coalition government easily won a vote of confidence Wednesday on its wage and price plan over the protests of the Communists and smaller rightist parties. The Italian Social Movement and Republicans, which walked out of the vote. The decree law on labor costs was passed 166-1.

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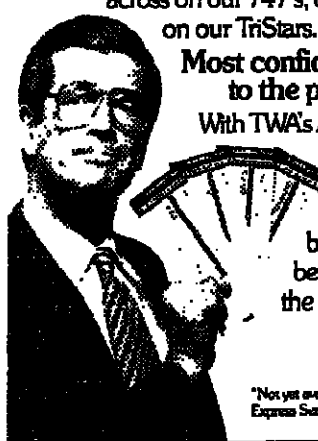
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U.S. Panel May Offer MX Plan Using Silos Of Minuteman Missile

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The President's Commission on Strategic Forces has indicated that it is leaning toward recommending that as an interim measure the MX intercontinental missile be based in improved Minuteman missile silos, Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress have disclosed.

By their account, this would amount to the first phase of a new land-based missile program to be followed by deployment of a mobile missile, either a small single-warhead missile or a land-based version of the advanced Trident missile being developed by the U.S. Navy for its Trident submarines.

Although the 11-member bipartisan panel has yet to draft its report to President Ronald Reagan, a commission source confirmed that the congressional reports Tuesday were "pretty correct" — those are certainly the leading options developed in 24 commission meetings so far.

The commission source, asking not to be identified, said that the commission had considered but put aside other options such as basing the MX on aircraft, on sea transports, even dropping it from aircraft to be launched from the

ocean, or the closely spaced basing mode recommended to Congress last year by the Reagan administration.

Largely because of widespread congressional skepticism toward the closely spaced basing mode, known as "dense pack," the House of Representatives voted last Dec. 7 to deny the administration funds for producing the MX missile. In turn, the president named the bipartisan panel to develop an alternative that would be technically feasible and politically acceptable to Congress.

The deadline for the commission report is April 15.

Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, a New York Democrat and chairman of the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee, said that the commission chairman, Brent A. Scowcroft, a retired air force lieutenant general, had sounded him out last week on the prospect of putting the MX missile in hardened or reinforced Minuteman missile silos and subsequently developing one of the two mobile missiles.

He quoted Mr. Scowcroft as talking in terms of 100 MX missiles, though some congressional leaders like Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, have suggested deploying only 50 MX missiles.

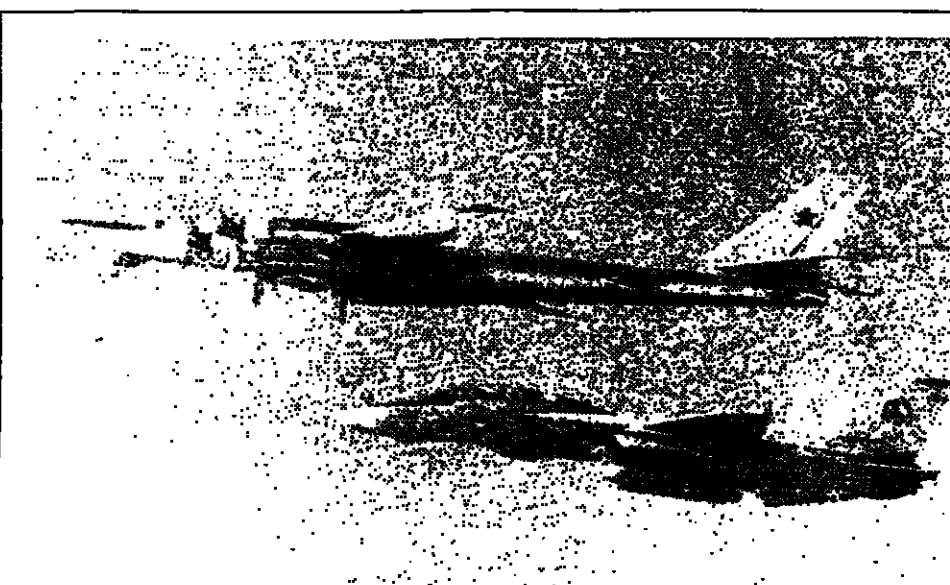
"I told him, 'Forget the MX and let's go to the next generation,'" Representative Addabbo recalled. "There's no way we can buy the MX."

But Mr. Addabbo, who led the fight last year against funding MX production, said he sensed that the commission and the administration had detected a swing in congressional sentiment more in favor of the MX missile once the dense pack basing scheme had been set aside.

"I sense it will be a close vote," he said. "But I think we have enough votes to beat it."

Last December, MX funding was beaten 245 to 176 in the House, with 50 Republicans joining 195 Democrats in voting it down. Mr. Addabbo said the administration has apparently been gaining back some of the Republican defections on MX.

Plans for the smaller single-warhead mobile missile had previously been disclosed, but evidently did not win overwhelming support in Congress, causing the commission to revive the MX itself and to come up with the idea of adapting the Trident D-5 missile to mobile land-based deployment.



INTERCEPTION — A U.S. Navy F-14A Tomcat fighter escorted a Soviet Tu-95 reconnaissance aircraft away from U.S. exercises last weekend in the Caribbean.

EPA Considers Dioxin Cleanup Near Dow Chemical in Michigan

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Federal environmental officials are working with those of Michigan to determine if the area surrounding the Dow Chemical Co. plant in Midland, Michigan, is so contaminated with dioxin that it should be placed under the federal cleanup program.

A working group of lawyers and specialists in waste management, pollution and cleanup was set up this week by the regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency here. They are expected to meet with their counterparts at the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in a week to chart plans to study the Dow plant and environs.

Valdas V. Adamkus, regional director of the agency, said the EPA was drawing up an "action plan" to sample soil on and around the plant grounds.

If there are high enough levels of dioxin, an extremely potent toxin that is an unwanted byproduct in the manufacture of pesticides and other chemicals, he said he might

Accountant to Head BBC

LONDON — Stuart Young, a 48-year-old accountant, was named Wednesday to take over as the 15th, and youngest, chairman of the BBC. He will succeed George Howard on Aug. 1 for a five-year term.

urge the state to call on the federal government to clean up the site. If the government does so and Dow is found responsible, the company can be liable to pay heavy costs for damages.

The action seemed likely to worsen the tension between Dow and the agency's office here.

Mr. Adamkus testified Friday before a congressional subcommittee that his superiors at the agency's headquarters in Washington had permitted Dow to edit a 1981 report prepared by the regional office on the company's role in polluting the Midland area.

The company, he said, was able to delete the conclusion that it "represented the major source, if not the only source" of dioxin in nearby waters.

The company has long argued that automobile combustion and other burning and natural sources are primarily responsible for the dioxin. Dow's 9,000 employees make a variety of chemicals and plastics at the 1,600-acre plant in Midland.

The action begun this week was set into motion by data published by the company itself about environmental traces of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, or TCDD, the most potent form of dioxin. The company found TCDD levels as high as 100 parts per billion in the soil at its Midland plant and from 0.3 to 0.4 parts per billion at unspecified locations in Midland.

"We do not know where it is or how concentrated," said William Constantelos, chief of the federal

agency's regional waste water division. "We want the data they used then and since. We want to look at all of it."

It was unclear if the information could be obtained from Dow. The agency is suing the company for refusal to disclose, on proprietary grounds, the contents of the 64 million gallons of effluent it daily releases into the Tittabawassee River.

The known dioxin levels in Midland are a source of concern because the Centers for Disease Control has advised against inhaling areas in which dioxin levels exceed 1 part per billion, although not enough is known about dioxin to set a "safe" level.

Federal officials recently offered to buy out the entire town of Times Beach, Missouri, where some soil contained as much as 300 parts per billion.

Prince Thibault Dies In Hunting Accident

The Associated Press

PARIS — Prince Thibault of Orleans, 35, the youngest son of the pretender to the French throne, died Tuesday in a hunting accident in the Central African Republic, sources close to the family said Wednesday night.

His wife, Marion Gordon, left Paris Wednesday night for the Central African Republic, the sources said. Prince Thibault was known as the *enfant terrible* of his family because of a 1981 conviction for attempted burglary.

House Democrats Win a Test Vote On Alternative to Reagan Budget

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — House Democrats, rebounding after two years of budget losses to President Ronald Reagan, have won a preliminary test vote, 230 to 187, on an \$863.5-billion budget that would raise taxes, reduce the Pentagon's spending increase and restore money that had been cut from scores of social welfare programs.

Although the vote Tuesday was procedural, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, predicted that his party would prevail when the budget itself came to a vote Wednesday. The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, conceded that the "odds don't look all that good" for the Republicans.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, told a group of House Republicans that the Democratic budget "must be defeated."

In Tuesday's vote, which set the rules for Wednesday's voting, the Democrats lost about 20 conservative and a half-dozen blacks, who were blocked by the rules from introducing their amendments. But Democratic leaders held enough strength to inflict a significant defeat on a united Republican minority.

Despite the procedural nature of Tuesday's vote, debate was largely on the budget itself, with the Republicans accusing the Democrats of trying to force their budget through a reluctant House.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the deputy minority leader, criticized a House Rules Committee decision that foreclosed all amendments except a Republican substitute. "The steamroller was rolling, baby, and there was no stopping," he said.

"How quick they forget," replied Mr. O'Neill. "That's what they were doing last year: running me over with a steamroller."

Republicans also offered scathing criticism of the contents of the budget, which would cut Mr. Reagan's 10-percent increase in military spending after inflation to 4 percent, restore \$33 billion in domestic spending and increase taxes by \$30 billion.

"This budget reverts to big spending as usual for all the goody-goody-type social programs," said Representative Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the Budget Committee.

In a reference to Mr. Reagan, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the House majority leader, responded: "He who preaches so piously about deficits has produced the highest deficits in American history."

Mr. Reagan's budget calls for a deficit of \$188.8 billion for fiscal 1984. The Democrats' budget forecasts a \$174.5 billion deficit.

Some of the harshest criticism of the Democratic tactics came from black Democrats, who were prevented by the rules from offering an alternative budget.

"I consider that an insult to the black people, the working people and those who have looked for inspiration to the Congressional Black Caucus budget," said Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan.

In his criticism Tuesday of the Democratic budget, Mr. Reagan said the Democrats would raise taxes by \$315 billion over five years, cancel most of the savings in benefit programs, increase domestic spending by \$181 billion through 1988 and reduce military spending increases to a level below what former President Jimmy Carter had proposed three years ago.

U.S. Agency May Ease Nuclear Export Rules

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is proposing modified nuclear export rules that critics say would undermine efforts to persuade countries to permit international inspection of all their nuclear facilities.

The changes could also facilitate the sale of atomic reactor components to China by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The amendments to the commission's export control regulations were approved by three members named by President Ronald Reagan, commission sources said.

The additions were opposed by two previous appointees. They are to be published in the Federal Register for comment within the next two weeks.

Under existing regulations, certain equipment can be exported only to countries that have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or that have agreed to permit the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect all their nuclear facilities.

One of the proposed amendments would remove two major nuclear reactor components — primary coolant pumps and reactor control rods — from that list.

"This change goes a long way toward nullifying congressional intent in enacting the Atomic Energy Act's full-scope safeguards requirement," said Victor Gilinsky, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in a letter to a congressional subcommittee. "Instead of reducing the number of types of equipment which trigger this requirement, the commission should be considering whether additional types of equipment should be added."

A second proposed amendment would create a category of countries that could obtain reactor components without having each export approved individually.

In this group are 15 countries that have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and have

atomic cooperation agreements with the United States. They include four countries that at times have seemed interested in nuclear weapons: South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia.

The others are Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

"In essence, this provision would permit a manufacturer to export virtually an entire nuclear reactor" without government approval, Mr. Gilinsky said.

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HOW HCI SWITCHED TO TELEX EFFICIENCY

A regular flow of reliable, up-to-date information on local market conditions, prices, stock levels, shipping movements and raw materials, etc., is essential to companies operating in the global market-place. Which is why Holland Chemical International, HCI, is such a heavy user of telex. So heavy, in fact, that telex traffic via its telex network extending throughout Europe, North and South America and other parts of the world, frequently caused congestion, errors and delays at their Amsterdam telex centre.

So HCI looked for a cost-effective way to improve the overall efficiency of its corporate telex communications; a search that ended with the installation of a Philips microprocessor-controlled DSX-40 message switching system.

Now, telex terminals located in various departments are provided with direct access to public and private telex networks via the DSX-40, thus improving the company's telex centre and eliminating telex-room pressure.

Developed specifically for telex, text and data applications, the DSX-40 does for non-voice communications what the private telephone exchange (PABX) does for voice communications. And because the system operates on a store-and-forward basis, telexes can be keyed-in and stored to be forwarded as soon as outgoing lines are free, or during off-peak periods when tariffs are lower. There is also a Dialogue mode for printed "conversations" between terminals; messages can be routed to several destinations without re-keying; priority

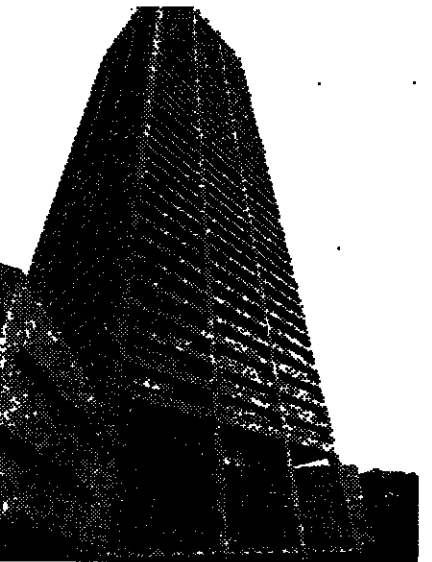
routing (urgent/normal/deferred) permits messages to be transmitted as required, and terminals operating at different speeds or using different electronic codes can communicate via the system. At HCI, for example, word processors operating at speeds of 2400 bits/s are also connected to the DSX-40.

In short, the DSX-40 functions as HCI's "electronic postman", automatically collecting, storing, retrieving and delivering inter-departmental telexes, memo's, reports and other company documents. Efficiently. Effectively. Economically.

Microprocessor-controlled message switching is one example of how Philips technology is helping business and industry. Here are some more.

LIGHT, SOUND AND TELEPHONY FOR OFFICE COMPLEX

The new Shell Tower high-rise office complex in Singapore is equipped with Philips lighting, sound and private telephone systems. The lighting, which includes 6,000 fluorescent luminaires, illuminates all offices, corridors, passages, staircases, lift lobbies and main entrance hall, while a sound distribution network, comprising nine 100W power amplifiers and 450 loudspeakers relays public announcements throughout the building. Private automatic branch exchanges (PABX's) are being installed in the offices of several tenants.



BRANCH AUTOMATION FOR BUILDING SOCIETY

The world's largest building society, the Halifax, whose 600 branches in Britain are fully automated with Philips PTS6000 financial systems, has ordered further front and back office equipment in a network expansion programme to automate new branches opening over the next two years. During the last five years Halifax has opened 200 branch offices and currently has, including 1,800 agencies, a total of 2,400 outlets in Britain. In addition, 100 automatic teller machines, ATMS, will be installed in key centres throughout Britain beginning mid 1983. The Philips ATMS were being selected after operational trials with competitive ATMS. Together these two orders total over £3 million and this brings the Halifax total investment with Philips since 1979 to some £18 million.

HIGH-TECH CCTV FOR FACTORY SECURITY

Weetabix Limited in the U.K. has installed a Philips closed circuit television system at its Burton Latimer factory, near Kettering. The system features advanced technology "video motion" detection units which enable particular areas to be viewed by the cameras. Any movement within the selected area triggers an alarm to alert security personnel. Two cameras, strategically positioned to monitor site entrances, internal roads and employee car parks, can be panned, tilted and zoomed remotely from the central control room. Special infra-red lighting units enable both cameras to operate at low light levels and at night. In addition, "peak white" limiters prevent car headlights and site lighting glare from degrading the video monitor pictures. This is the second Philips CCTV system to be installed at Weetabix's Burton Latimer plant.



These are just a few examples of Philips advanced technology in business and industry. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Corporate Planning and Marketing Support, VOA-0217, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Telex: 35000 PHTC NL. Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

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PHILIPS



SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Defector's Story Backs Theory of KGB Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

learned from Mr. Savov has checked out. They would not offer examples.

Meanwhile, the Italian authorities say they are carefully building their own case and have had some success in substantiating the information provided by Mr. Agca. Mr. Martella, the magistrate heading the investigation of the shooting, was asked in his office recently if he had any corroboration of Mr. Agca's testimony.

He replied: "Do you think Antonio would be in jail one more day, one more hour, without such facts?" He was referring to the Bulgarian airline official accused of being Mr. Agca's accomplice.

Mr. Martella would not discuss the supporting evidence of Bulgarian involvement, invoking Italy's strict judicial secrecy statutes, but the investigation by The Times has established that it included witnesses, documents and testimony from others directly involved in the case.

The Italian sources said some of the corroboration had come from Luigi Scricciolo, a high official of Unione Italiana del Lavoro, a labor organization, who was arrested last year on investigation of a reported link to the Red Brigades. He is also being investigated in connection with charges of involvement with the Bulgarians.

Mr. Scricciolo's lawyer, Guiseppe Consolo, said: "I can tell you for sure that there was a Bulgarian connection in the murder plot against the pope, although my client was not involved." He added that he could not discuss the facts supporting his belief because of the judicial secrecy laws.

The investigation of Bulgarian espionage activities in Italy is headed by Judge Ferdinando Imposimato and is being conducted independently of the inquiry into the assassination attempt on the pope.

Italian sources close to the espionage investigation said they have established that two of the three Bulgarians named by Mr. Agca as helping him plan the assassination of the pope were involved in other intelligence operations. They identified the two as Mr. Antonov and Todor Ayvazov, 39, a cashier in the Bulgarian Embassy who returned to Sofia after Mr. Agca began to confess last May.

Mr. Agca and Mr. Scricciolo both picked out the picture of Mr. Ayvazov as one of the Bulgarian agents with whom they had been in

contact when separately shown an album of 56 Bulgarians serving in posts in Rome, according to the Italian authorities.

They also said Mr. Antonov was seen meeting with Mr. Agca at the Archimede Hotel in Rome in mid-January 1981, while Lech Walesa, the leader of the independent Polish union Solidarity, was visiting Italy and being escorted by Mr. Scricciolo as a representative of his union.

Mr. Antonov and Mr. Ayvazov were among four Bulgarians and four Italians officially informed this month that they were under investigation in connection with a possible conspiracy to kill Mr. Walesa during his trip to Rome.

The initial information on the purported plot to kill Mr. Walesa came from Mr. Agca. He told the Italian magistrate that Mr. Antonov and Mr. Ayvazov had discussed with him killing the Polish labor leader with a car bomb, but that the plot was never carried out because of logistical difficulties, according to Italian investigators.

They said that one instance when the subject of killing Mr. Walesa came up, Mr. Agca told them, was during a meeting with Mr. Antonov at the Archimede Hotel. The Italian authorities said they have been able to verify that the two men met there, undermining the central contention of Mr. Antonov that he not only never discussed any assassination plots with Mr. Agca but also never had any contact with him.

Guiseppe Consolo, Mr. Antonov's lawyer, said: "Antonov has sworn to me that he never met, spoke to or saw Agca in his life before being brought together for a confrontation in prison. If it is demonstrated that they even shook hands, I will quit the case as a matter of honor."

Mr. Antonov has been caught in repeated contradictions by his interrogators, according to a Bulgarian defector, Velichko Peichev, who has visited him in prison. Mr.

Bavarian Copter Crash

TEISENDORF, West Germany — Three persons died when a rescue helicopter piloted by Norbert Müller, one of the West German border police's crack helicopter pilots, crashed near this Alpine town during a snowstorm Tuesday night. Bavarian police reported Wednesday.

Martella took Mr. Peichev into the prison to confront Mr. Antonov, whom he had known since childhood. According to Mr. Peichev, "Antonov has lied repeatedly, even in small matters, and the Italians can prove it."

Mr. Peichev, 52, who worked in the foreign press section of the Bulgarian Department of Tourism until he defected in 1973, said he was convinced Mr. Antonov was serving as an intelligence agent in Rome.

He said he did not find it unusual that the Bulgarian authorities would have left Mr. Antonov in Rome even after the alleged assassination plot failed. "They've been operating in Italy so long without being bothered, why would they worry in this case?" he said.

Mr. Peichev said that when he confronted Mr. Antonov in prison, Mr. Antonov was extremely nervous.

"His behavior is the behavior of a man in trouble," Mr. Peichev said. "He is telling the prosecutor lies to questions that can be easily checked. He is afraid. He knows he could spend a long time in prison, but even if he is sent back, he realizes his life would be in danger. He knows too much."

Seven Bulgarians said they were in the Balkan Airlines office when the news of the shooting of the pope was broadcast on the radio at 5:20 P.M., two minutes after the attack. They said Mr. Antonov came out of his office to express his shock at the news and therefore could not have gone to St. Peter's Square with Mr. Agca, as the terrorist asserted.

In order to uphold Mr. Antonov's detention, Mr. Martella showed the court that what Mr. Agca's statement actually said was that he drove to St. Peter's with Mr. Antonov and Mr. Ayvazov, who was supposed to create a diversion and allow his escape, almost two hours before the shooting, and that he saw Mr. Antonov leaving the area soon afterward, giving him ample time to return to his office before the attempted assassination.

Although not all of Mr. Agca's statements have proven correct, those relating to the planning of the assassination and the three Bulgarians who purportedly helped him have consistently held up, according to the Italian authorities.

They said that he had provided detailed information about the apartments, furnishings, telephone

numbers, clothes and personal habits of the Bulgarians and that it had all been verified.

Mr. Martella, as part of the evidence linking Mr. Agca to the Bulgarians, also has the statement of a Turkish activist named Musa Serdar Celebi.

After first denying knowing Mr. Agca, Mr. Celebi has since admitted meeting with him and giving him money. Mr. Celebi was reportedly acting as middleman for Mr. Celenk, a Turkish businessman who is now in Sofia.

Mr. Celenk appeared at a news conference there in December to deny ever meeting Mr. Agca, although he admitted staying in the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia at the same time as the terrorist, in July 1980. Mr. Celenk has said he once had a meal with Mr. Celebi in Frankfurt but had no further dealings with him.

Mr. Celenk is being sought by Italian officials on suspicion of arms and narcotics smuggling as well as complicity in the attempt on the pope's life, and his native Turkey has issued a warrant for his arrest on charges of arms smuggling, illegal foreign-currency dealings and fiscal irregularities.

One of his partners, Atalay Saral, 40, said in an interview in Munich that Mr. Celenk, along with other major Turkish smugglers, had close ties with the Bulgarian authorities, who he said smoothed the way for their operations. But he asserted that Mr. Celenk was never involved in arms or drug smuggling and had nothing to do with Mr. Agca.

He said: "The Bulgarians helped us in return for 10 percent of the cargo's value in hard currency. It was worth it because they not only provided storage facilities but many services, even sending gun-

Moslem Extremists To Be Tried by Egypt

CAIRO — Egypt decided Wednesday to put 176 Moslem extremists on trial before the state security court on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government by armed force.

Attorney General Raga El-Arabi said the defendants, who belong to the clandestine Al Jihad (Holy War) group, "were involved in a criminal conspiracy aimed at changing the state constitution and form of government by force."



Mehmet Ali Agca

boats to escort our ships out of Bulgarian waters and rescue vessels to bring them back if they ran into rough weather."

Mr. Celenk is one of two men who the Italian authorities feel can provide the conclusive testimony to back up Mr. Agca's charges of Bulgarian involvement in the plot to kill the pope, but it appears unlikely that he will be allowed to leave Bulgaria.

The Turkish foreign minister, Turgut Ersoy, visited Sofia last month and asked for Mr. Celenk's extradition. But the minister said in an interview on his return to Ankara that while the Bulgarians promised they would not send Mr. Celenk to any other country but Turkey, he could not obtain a commitment that Mr. Celenk would be extradited to Turkey.

Even if the Bulgarians did send him back to Turkey, Mr. Celenk is said to have paid so many bribes to pave his smuggling routes in Turkey that the Italians question whether the Turkish authorities would press him to talk.

Although there is a question whether Mr. Celenk or Mr. Antonov, the Bulgarian airline official now in prison in Rome, will ever confess, the Italian magistrate, Mr. Martella, who has been unraveling the tangled skein of evidence surrounding the assassination attempt, seems confident that he can sort through the mass of information still to be checked "within this year" and then make his recommendation to the prosecutor.

Japan Winning War on Pollution

Official Steps Save a Former Ecological Basket Case

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Taisuke Inoue's co-workers at the chemical plant used to joke darkly that by the time they reached 65 they would all be dying of lung cancer. Just before Mr. Inoue's 65th birthday several months ago, doctors diagnosed his respiratory tumors with uncanny timing.

"We never really understood the dangers involved," says the former factory worker of the highly toxic hexavalent chromium he was exposed to almost daily for 25 years until his retirement in 1974. Now, he asks, "How could the technical people in management, who should have known the risks, have allowed this to happen?"

Mr. Inoue is typical of thousands of Japanese who, the government acknowledges, have been victims of toxic waste poisoning since a series of widely publicized man-made calamities in the 1960s and early 1970s earned this small, industrialized country a reputation as an environmental basket case.

At a time when reports of illegal dumpings, spills and alleged mismanagement of government anti-pollution funds have been given widespread publicity in the United States, however, even the most ardent Japanese environmentalists concede that government and industry here have made impressive strides in efforts to clean up the air, water, and soil.

The sulfurous, yellow haze that 10 years ago blanketed cities in the crowded Tokyo-Osaka industrial belt has now largely disappeared. Hundreds of environmental checkpoints dot major urban areas where levels of air and water pollutants are monitored against some of the world's toughest standards. Rivers whose toxic soup could once develop camera film now run with water fit for drinking.

The underside of Japan's economic miracle touched off a public outcry here in the 1970s and prompted Tokyo to enact, with record speed, stringent laws regulating the disposal of hazardous wastes. Polluters were forced to restore dumping sites to original conditions or face prison terms of up to a year at hard labor and substantial fines.

According to officials, violators rarely risk the social disgrace accompanying such penalties. Authorities have also helped ensure compliance by using "administrative guidance," a euphemism for the coaxing, cajoling and arm-twisting officials use to get the private sector to follow policy.

"The public reaction to pollution was so enormous," says Kunihiko Tajima, a senior Health and Welfare Ministry official, "that tremendous pressure was brought to bear on industry."

"Things just got so bad," says an executive at a major steel company who did not want to be named, "that we finally realized that pollution didn't pay and that we'd eventually kill ourselves on these small islands." He says his company routinely spent 25 percent of its yearly multimillion-dollar outlays on pollution control equipment.

Still, the government's Environmental Agency keeps close watch on potential polluters. Japan has roughly 20,000 hazardous waste generators that produce about 1.5 billion pounds (682 million kilograms) of toxic waste each year, all of which, officials assert, is disposed of properly.

All forms of open dumping have been outlawed. The government oversees about 1,000 sites around the country where toxic wastes are placed in concrete containers after chemical processing and buried deep underground to prevent leaching into water supplies.

Despite the once staggering magnitude of toxic waste problems here, national and local governments have spent only \$275 million

over the last decade on the 60 areas that have been officially targeted for rehabilitation.

Bungaku Watanabe, a leading environmental activist, concedes, "The most flagrant episodes of toxic waste poisoning have now been halted because of the accumulated efforts of government and business." But he asserts that a silent spring of deadly chemicals continues to bubble under the country's topsoil and at the bottom of its waterways.

Environmentalists also chide Tokyo for giving local government the responsibility for enforcing anti-pollution regulations. Local authorities are apt to treat major violators more leniently because of the pressures that powerful hometown industries might be able to exert.

They also contend that the Environmental Agency, which was created in 1971, has little power and is often outmaneuvered by more prestigious departments such as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which is charged with watching out for the interests of big business.

Soviet Mathematician, I.M. Vinogradov, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ivan M. Vinogradov, 92, a leading Soviet mathematician, died Sunday in Moscow, Tass reported Tuesday.

Dr. Vinogradov, as director of the Institute of Mathematics since 1932, virtually controlled mathematics in the Soviet Union for the past half century. He was responsible for nominations to the Academy of Sciences — he himself was made a member in 1929 — and for awarding prizes and giving permission to travel abroad.

In recent years there have been accusations by prominent mathematicians that Dr. Vinogradov was among those held to be responsible for Soviet policies that kept Jews out of responsible jobs in mathematics. In November 1979, The New York Times Magazine published an article by Gregory Freiman, a Soviet mathematician, in which Dr. Vinogradov was characterized as disliking Jews.

His own contributions were in number theory, a branch of mathematics studying the properties of integers or whole numbers. He was an honorary member of foreign scientific societies, including the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Among his Soviet awards were the Stalin Prize in 1941, the Lenin Prize in 1972, and twice Hero of Socialist Labor.

Alec Jones

TONYPANDY, Wales (AP) —

Alec Jones, 38, the spokesman on Welsh affairs for the opposition Labor Party, died Sunday at his home in Tonymandy. He had suffered from heart trouble for several years.

Member of Parliament for Rhondda since 1974, he was undersecretary of state for Wales in the last Labor government. A by-election will be needed to fill his seat, which he won with a huge majority of 31,481 votes in the 1979 general election. Located in Welsh coalfields, it is regarded as the safest Labor seat in Britain.

Other deaths:

Ashton Phelps, 69, chairman of the board of the Times-Picayune Publishing Corp. and a prominent New Orleans attorney, Monday of heart failure.

William Zale, 79, a Russian immigrant who with his brother Morris built a jewelry store into the Zale chain, with 1,600 jewelry, footwear, drug and sporting goods stores in the United States, Tuesday in Dallas.

Carmelo Z. Barbero, 67, the Philippine deputy defense minister, and a close aide of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, of heart failure Wednesday in Manila.

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Again, Saint Laurent Has the Fashion Lead

A Lesson in Tact and Technique: Slim, Trim, Short — and Elegant

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent showed on Wednesday and, once again, came out the undisputed leader of fashion. After a solid week of fashion shows, where one saw everything, including a lot of junk, the Saint Laurent collection had a purifying effect.

In an interview earlier, Saint Laurent said he was at a crossroads in his career, where "I feel beyond and outside fashion."

PARIS FASHIONS — Yves Saint Laurent showed on Wednesday and, once again, came out the undisputed leader of fashion. After a solid week of fashion shows, where one saw everything, including a lot of junk, the Saint Laurent collection had a purifying effect.

His collection, a lesson in tact and technique, put forward strict elegance as against folkloric razzmatazz. The look is slim, trim and short. The body is a slender column, which Saint Laurent balances with big sleeves, almost leg-of-mutton.

Women to him look like Catherine Deneuve, who sat there in the front row Wednesday, blonde and beautiful, with that slightly difficult Parisian aloofness that makes her devastating.

While keeping to his look, he came up with enough news to satisfy the most demanding customer. New strong themes included the sweater, which he did for every hour of the day — in jersey, knit, crepe, printed satin and fake leopard or panther. These were worn over short and skinny skirts and his new velvet pants. The sweater-and-skirt look also dominated the evening picture, but they were deluxe ones with sequined sleeves or backs.

Having introduced the long coat in his last couture collection, Saint Laurent gave one of the most interesting coat stories in town. Some were slender and slit; others, long in the torso and full in the hip, were more elaborate with big sleeves and double rows of buttons or frog fastenings. But as a rule, his favorite is still the masculine overcoat, which he did in a number of fabrics, including a mellow camel's hair.

Velvet, always a big deal at Saint Laurent's, became even bigger than usual, with velvet everything, including high-heeled pumps. Tender velvet collars and cuffs took the edge off clothes made of menswear fabrics.

Again, Saint Laurent proved that he knows what he is doing

with both colors and proportions. Besides his unfailingly beautiful black, he also had all the bright colors of a jewel box, with amethyst the newest of the lot. Accessories included reptile pumps and long gloves as well as fake leopard hats and belts. There was also a lot of glitter, including a diamond anklet bracelet.

Although he showed mostly short evening dresses, which women do want and use a lot, Saint Laurent added a black-is-black long frothy mink finale.

Saint Laurent was at another fashion show again on Wednesday — but not his own. It was at the vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes's. The vicomtesse was showing her first collection in her 18th-century mansion. The collection, named After Five and meant for the American market, contained dressy evening clothes that had already been seen by American buyers. They liked it and bought it. Saint Laurent's appearance contrasted with Ribes's.

The occasion was more like a social happening, with all kinds of capped chauffeurs waiting for Ribes's old friends, including Helene Rochas and Paloma Picasso. Few shows were better patronized, what with Saint Laurent, his business partner Pierre Berge and two other designers, Valentino and Ungaro, there, too. One of the funniest moments was watching Valentino, waiting in line, to congratulate the vicomtesse, who was busy kissing Saint Laurent.

The latter was first to applaud, and to applaud often — but after all, he was the godfather. "I've encouraged her to go ahead. She's always wanted to do it," he said, "so why not?" He did admit that the clothes, which were beautifully made, looked familiar. The press kit also included a few lines from Saint Laurent, raving about the vicomtesse, whom he compared to Proust's Duchess of Guermantes — except that at the Belle Epoque, she would have her day, instead of a fashion show.

The vicomtesse, whose swanlike silhouette has put her on the best-dressed list ever since her debut, confessed that she had always wanted to be a fashion designer.

However, the unsung hero was right there, in the wings. He is Jean Moulin, a dressmaker who, for years, has been working from a humble locale near the Madeleine, for a restricted circle of aristocratic customers — all of whom are now distressed because he is not available any more.



A black velvet evening gown by Yves Saint Laurent.

Manila Prelate Urges End to U.S. Arms Aid

United Press International

MANILA — Cardinal Jaime Sin, the most powerful church official in the Philippines, urged the United States Wednesday to end military aid to the Philippines, saying U.S. weapons were being used to massacre Filipinos.

Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila, told a gathering of business leaders that he was sending messages to bishops of industrialized countries asking them to help halt arms shipments to the country.

"It would be an insult to the Christian morality of our First World [developed countries] brethren if their generosity were translated into weapons that enable Filipinos to kill Filipinos with greater dispatch," Cardinal Sin, 54, said.

He was asked if he was referring to next month's talks reviewing an agreement in 1979 whereby the United States pledged to give the Philippines \$500 million in military sales credits and economic support over five years in return for unhindered use of the Subic naval base and Clark Air Base.

Cardinal Sin said: "We do not deny that we need subsidy from that great country but it should be given first of all to education. It should not be in the form of weapons because then we will be killing the same countrymen of ours because of their political beliefs."

About 200 people have died in fighting between government troops and communist guerrillas seeking to overthrow the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Gritz Tells House He Can't Prove That There Are Any POWs in Laos

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — James G. (Bo) Gritz, a former lieutenant colonel in the Green Berets, has told Congress that photographs he brought back from his search for prisoners of war in Laos show no evidence of any American POWs. He blamed poor lighting and an improper shutter speed.

Mr. Gritz said Tuesday he is convinced that at least 50 Americans are being held in Indochina — no less than 10 of them in Laos. But he conceded that his belief is based on little more than a verbal report from an anti-Communist Laotian guerrilla and the readiness of the guerrilla commander to commit his troops to attempt a rescue.

"I have the same evidence, sir, that might be presented by a clergyman that God exists," Mr. Gritz told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. "To come out with a statement here and say, 'Yes, if you were to call a secret session, I could pull a rabbit out of my hat or pocket' — the answer is no. I don't have a rabbit there. I don't have a POW."

Other alleged sightings are equally tantalizing at first, but not so easily dismissed. Yet none to date has provided any solid proof that any American prisoner of war is still being held in Indochina.

The issue, which came up again with the congressional testimony Tuesday of James G. (Bo) Gritz, a former U.S. Special Forces officer turned POW-hunter, continues to occupy the three-man Bangkok office of the Hawaii-based Joint Casualty Resolution Center.

And it is a continuing source of frustration to those dealing with the MIA issue that Mr. Garwood — because of legal defenses and litigation pending over back pay — has never been officially debriefed.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The Freeze Debate

As a vehicle of generalized protest, the nuclear freeze proposal before the House of Representatives has helped induce Ronald Reagan to start adjusting some of his arms control positions. He has toned down his statements on nuclear war and begun to explore compromise in the Euromissile talks. The freeze proposal has also become an agent of nuclear education for Congress. In our view, however, the proposal itself is bad public policy. This has to be said despite the improvements made in the freeze resolution in the House debate, which resumes next month.

It is good that the larger strategic goal now inscribed in the resolution is "essential equivalence in overall nuclear capabilities" — a vague formula but one acceptable to many if not most conservatives. The resolution no longer assumes, simplistically, that Mr. Reagan can abandon his START priority of reductions in strategic forces and bring into being "an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze." It acknowledges that it remains to be decided "when and how" to achieve this goal.

A larger difficulty is revealed, however, by the "special attention" the resolution now accords to "destabilizing weapons," those that give either side a first-strike capability. This language goes to a major and central defect of a freeze — that it would block new programs designed to take Soviet and American nuclear forces off a hair trigger, to create more "stability." The term "arms race" can be very load-

ed: Weapons that are less vulnerable and therefore less prone to being fired first in a crisis can settle the superpowers down. If the freeze people are serious about the perils of "destabilizing weapons," they must do more than add to their resolution a paragraph inconsistent with its basic proposition.

The Stratton amendment, barely defeated on the House floor, illuminated a second crippling defect of the freeze proposal: its equivocation concerning what new weapons would be permissible during the time it took (one year? several?) to negotiate this freeze. The Reagan "modernization" proposals make this question urgent. To the extent that they have addressed it, freeze advocates tend to say that each new system should be judged on its merits. But it is not easy to find new systems in which they see merit. The letter of the movement honors mutual negotiated cuts, but its spirit is patently unilateralist: No more nukes.

A freeze, or a close approach to one, would undercut not only Mr. Reagan's negotiating program but also the freeze's own. The freeze resolution welcomes "concurrent and complementary arms control proposals." Sounds fine. Imagine, however, the likeliest first Reagan arms control deal, one removing some Soviet Euromissiles but deploying some American ones. Under a literal freeze, there could be no deal. Here is one more reason to put aside the freeze. Arms controllers can do better.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For Universal Service

When Jacob Needleman, a professor of philosophy at San Francisco State University, went to California to teach in 1962, he was struck by young people's interest in religious thought. "I realized," he later wrote, "that the moral vacuum of our culture" was driving them to reach out for new ideas. He sensed "a raw hunger for transcendence."

Which of us has not had a similar sense about young people searching for a higher purpose, for causes larger than themselves? It is, arguably, the same hunger that draws young people to the Reverend Moon and other cults. It is, arguably, why many Americans, and not only the young, feel uneasy about the egocentrism of modern society.

Public figures seem to sense the hunger. In a recent morally fervid speech, President Ronald Reagan assailed sexual permissiveness at home and, God on our side, communism abroad. On the same day New York's Mayor Ed Koch spoke out on "the spirit of altruism which is a basic part of every human being." But his speech, like one delivered two days earlier by Franklin Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation, was affirmative, advocating an idea that could powerfully meet the moral hunger of universal service.

It is hardly a new idea. William James advocated it in his famous 1910 essay, "The Moral Equivalent of War." Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower favored it.

Various versions differ, for instance, should it be compulsory or voluntary? But the underlying idea is the same: All citizens, some under turning 18, should give a year or more of military or civilian service.

The idea appeals to a strikingly broad spectrum of interests. On one side are those concerned about the cost and quality of the volunteer army, who worry that the Soviet Union spends only a quarter of its military budget on pay while America spends more than half of its. On the other side are people concerned about the empty lives of urban youth who lack work, or even hope of work. In between are people interested in protecting the environment, serving the schools, helping the elderly. And for all parts of the spectrum there is the appeal of helping young people of every class seek fulfillment in something larger than self.

If universal service possesses such universal

virtue, why didn't America embrace it long ago? Because the difficulties look as daunting as the benefits look compelling.

Compulsory service would be vulnerable to legal attack as involuntary servitude; the Constitution specifies conscription only for the military. That is not an overwhelming objection. One might as well describe compulsory school attendance as servitude. Still, Americans do not find compulsion easy to accept.

Would there be enough genuinely useful work for the 3 million-plus people who turn 18 each year? Franklin Thomas cites an Urban Institute study showing social needs that could absorb all of them in service jobs without displacing other workers. Mayor Koch offers an array of urban examples like pruning street trees, escorting the elderly and putting new locks on burglary victims' doors.

Would not many jobs, urban or rural, be unacceptable, difficult, degrading? The mayor calls attention to the California Conservation Corps, which combats oil spills, forest fires and mud slides and where the motto is "hard work, low pay, miserable conditions." Yet there is usually a long waiting list to join up.

The much tougher problem would be management. Imagine matching millions of young people with millions of jobs, in a federal and state and local and union framework. And think of the jobs that would have to be created for supervisors. Assume a ratio of 1 to 20. With three million participants, that would mean 150,000 bureaucrats.

Finally, a truly universal program would be truly expensive. Mayor Koch estimates \$25 billion or more a year. But cost is not necessarily an objection: it is a way of measuring worth. If universal service can be made as practical as it is worthy, it would be wholly worth paying for. We say try it.

But gradually. To start with a nationwide, mandatory program is inconceivable. What is perfectly conceivable is a sizable, voluntary experiment. The American Conservation Corps bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, with up to 100,000 jobs, could provide the scale and variety necessary to weigh some of the principles and practicalities. It is an experiment worth the effort: the hunger for transcendence endures.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Good News for Europe

There is no such thing as irreversible progress, and that is true in particular of the building of Europe. Supporters of the Community shudder when they look back and speculate what would probably have happened if Mr. Mitterrand had come down on the side of those elements in his Socialist Party who favored removing the franc from the European Monetary System. In the present political and economic circumstances, leaving the EMS would have signified a choice with ramifications far beyond the monetary domain.

It would have meant adopting protective trade measures, which, without being formally incompatible with the Community's rules, would have violated its spirit. Above all, the economic policy implied in such a choice could only have accentuated the difference in

the directions France and its partners are taking, and aggravated the danger of a split.

It is too much to say that what was at stake in the last few days was 25 years of French European policy, of French foreign policy, perhaps including French-German friendship? To be convinced, one need only note the anti-German tone of some [French] commentary.

Bonn saw the seriousness of the situation. All of West German policy, including security considerations, would be upset by a European crisis caused by a French withdrawal. Accordingly, the Kohl government did its utmost to achieve a compromise.

What will the Community do to prevent the return of such dangers? ... In foreign economic policy, priority must be given to a more assertive, more radical Community preference, even vis-à-vis the United States.

— Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR MARCH 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Chinese Denounce Japan

SHANGHAI — Anti-Japanese sentiments have reached the highwater mark in Canton. At the meeting called to express indignation at the settlement of the Tatsu-Maru incident, more than 50,000 people were present. The building in which the meeting was held was draped in mourning. Among the 20 speakers was a boy of 12. His declaration in favor of a boycott of everything Japanese stirred his hearers to tears. Carried away by enthusiasm, they divested themselves of their Japanese-made clothing and, flinging it into a heap, made a huge bonfire. At the meeting it was proposed to impeach Yuan Shi Kai for his weakness in yielding to the Japanese demands.

1933: Big Powers Outvoted

GENEVA — The "dictatorship" of the great powers has failed in its first effort to ride roughshod over the small states of Europe. Adjournment of the disarmament conference, pending further political discussions, was blocked, and the debate on the British draft convention was scheduled for today. The important delegations went back to their hotels to unpack. Poland and the Little Entente, with the cooperation of Arthur Henderson, chairman of the conference, outmaneuvered them, humbled them by a public vote, and served a warning that not the Mussolini "peace club" but the conference itself would remain master of its comings and goings.

Superpower Etiquette Recommends Self-Control

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Listening to the Reagan administration's top figures talk about communist objectives in Central America or the Middle East — what Ronald Reagan calls pursuit of "eventual domination of all peoples of the Earth" — set me to thinking about the East-West confrontation that most people thought at the time was as close as you would want to get to World War III: the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Some now say that it was overrated, although none who went through it felt so then. But my point has to do with the aftermath. President Kennedy, according to Theodore Sorensen, "laid down the line we were all to follow — no boasting, no gloating, not even a claim of victory." Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. has Mr. Kennedy musing later that "every setback has the seeds of its own reprisals." It was this "combination of toughness and restraint ... that dazzled the world."

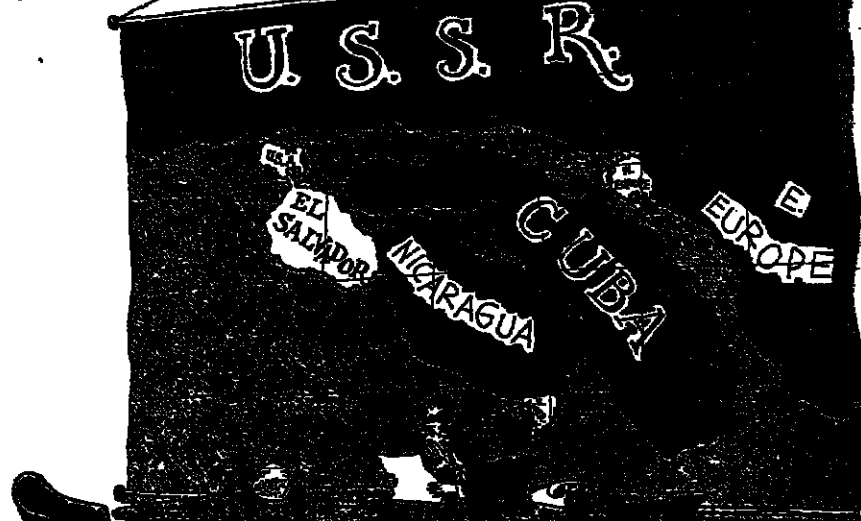
Now these were not exactly dispassionate accounts. But the "combination of toughness and restraint" is precisely what is missing in President Reagan's sermon to the National Association of Evangelicals, in his administration's presentation of its program for El Salvador, in the postmortems on the Lebanese war. The president sounds tough. "There is sin and evil in the world," he says, "and we are enjoined by scripture and the Lord Jesus to oppose it with all our might."

And you could say he acts tough. Witness the full-court press now being put on heavy defense increases to rearm America against a Soviet military menace that seems to grow with every declassification of previously top secret estimates of Soviet military capabilities. You could even say that he is tough-minded when he scorns the "refusal of many influential people" to take Lenin at his word that "the only morality the communists recognize is that which will further their cause, which is world revolution."

But if Ronald Reagan believes that what Lenin said in 1920 is as valid for Yuri Andropov in 1983 — that there is no room for evolution or a measure of diversity within the Soviet monolith or among Marxist-Leninists in or out of power around the world — he is offering a theory that suffers from a lack of restraint. He and his principal lieutenants are also exhibiting the very absence of that tough-mindedness that recognizes complexity and accepts unflinchingly the prospect of protracted and inconclusive confrontation with no neat wins or losses.

Yet, barring some catastrophic mishap, that is the prospect just about everywhere.

U.S.S.R. CUBA EUROPE



Meanwhile, the Central American Villain Is the Military

By Robert Pastor

WASHINGTON — The threat to democracy in Central America is neither communism nor poverty. Today as in the past, the danger is military.

Since 1923 no Central American country except Costa Rica and at times Panama has been able to escape the grasp of personalistic, military rule for long. Today these threats are more dangerous: Rightists dream of becoming Francisco Franco and leftists aspire to the victory and longevity of Fidel Castro.

Still, the possibilities of democracy are also greater than ever. Most countries in the region are struggling to rid themselves of military rule. Panama and Honduras are perched in precarious transitions but seem intent on moving toward democracy. In Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua the military is fighting the people. Only in Costa Rica, which abolished its army in 1948, has democracy survived; the threat there is economic, yet Washington offers military aid.

And although the military is the

biggest problem in the region, Washington continues to encourage it — most recently by urging more military aid and advisers for El Salvador. Confronting stalemate, the administration chose to up the military ante rather than reassess its strategy. The region may soon have no choice except between rightist or leftist military governments.

The tragic irony is that in the 30 years until 1979 the region enjoyed widespread social and economic progress. Taken together, the economies grew 5.3 percent per year, doubling per capita income while the population nearly tripled. Trade increased 18 times; education and health conditions improved; middle and working classes blossomed; and democratic groups organized to participate in the political system.

Although the region's military regimes have survived hundreds of insurrections, their primitive repressive tactics are no longer working. This is not due to Soviet or Cuban

control of the guerrillas but because the population is younger, better educated, more determined to fight back. In El Salvador the strength of the left owes less to utopian Marxist promises than to repression by the security forces and fear that existing reforms will be undone.

The problem with giving unequivocal and unlimited support to the military in El Salvador is simply that some of Washington's so-called friends in the military are actually its enemies, and some so-called leftist enemies are potentially allies. By aiding the military without insisting on negotiations, the Reagan administration permits extremists on both sides to control El Salvador's future.

Throughout Latin America the Reagan administration has sought to "repair the damage" Jimmy Carter did to military relations, replacing human rights rhetoric with arms sales. U.S. military aid to the region more than doubled from 1980 to 1981 and more than tripled

from 1981 to 1982. In recent weeks alone the administration's requests for military aid have doubled. U.S. arms dealers have sold more than \$1 billion of weapons to Latin America in the last two years.

The administration has tried a dozen ways to warm relations with military governments such as Argentina's. Yet it is hard to see that these efforts have gained anything. Argentina has closer relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba than before; it recently decided not to participate in annual hemispheric naval exercises organized by the United States. More important, many Argentine politicians — and democrats throughout Latin America — who associate the military with repression and with "disappearances" now associate the United States with the military.

It is clearer today than ever before that the United States must help to limit the role that Central America's armies play in politics. It

they have responded: by rushing new and presumably more sophisticated surface-to-air missile defenses to Syria, along with Soviet troops for the missile sites. Suddenly Israelis and Americans are heard saying that this represents a dangerous new threat to the balance of power in the Middle East.

For another example, take the Reagan rationale for substantial increases in military aid to El Salvador. The administration, from the days of Al Haig, has established El Salvador as a critical test of East vs. West, the key to the whole anti-communist effort in Central America, with Mexico's fate hanging in the balance. The United States intends to "win," either by luring the leftist insurgents into a democratic process, and eliminating the communist threat that way, or by building up the Salvadoran government's army to the point where it can crush the insurgency.

"It's a matter simply of getting supplies and getting training to them," says Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The insurgents are "trained by the Cubans and by the Nicaraguans, and supplied by both, and supplied by the Soviet Union, and resupplied."

There are qualified experts who seriously question the degree of dependence of the rebels on the Cubans, the Nicaraguans and the Soviet Union. But let's take the administration's word for it. Having been unmistakably challenged by the United States, are the Soviets going to sit by while America "wins" and communist plans for "domination of all peoples on the Earth" are dashed in that particular part of it? Or will they "renew"?

This is not a case for unilateral withdrawal. But it is a case, in Central America, the Middle East or anywhere else where the superpowers come into confrontation, for a certain restraint in the stakes proclaimed, in the soundness of immediate objectives, in how Washington deals with setbacks — or success.

The Washington Post.

Medicine and Death Should Remain Enemies

By Matthew E. Conolly

LOS ANGELES — With increasing frequency, the clamor of "hard-core" reports being used to push for "right-to-die" legislation is compelling us to ask things that we would rather not ask, to confront issues that we would prefer to leave unasked. What if society were to agree, in response to this outcry, that a person could decide to end his or her life in a legal, voluntary act?

We should heed well the warning that hard cases make bad laws. The first problem about legalizing euthanasia, or assisted suicide, is that it cannot be confined to those who feel they can no longer endure life as it has become. How would we decide who should qualify?

Would it be only patients with cancer? What about debilitating but not inherently fatal diseases such as multiple sclerosis? And stroke victims, and the severely burned? Deeply depressed people try more often than any other group to kill themselves; would such a change in the law not work a devastating change in our concept of help for them?

There is, too, a pitfall in the form of the special people who think all ways of others before themselves. Can we not imagine such people, on learning that they had an incurable illness, feeling obliged to opt for extermination in order to spare their families further distress and expense?

And how easy by an unfeeling word or unkind gesture, to push a wavering to opt for suicide. Truly, there is a dark side of human nature that would exploit such situations, the sooner to be rid of an unwelcome burden or gain an inheritance.

Anyone who has had the painful duty of counseling the family of a suicide victim soon learns that mingled with the pain and grief there is usually remorse, born of the thought that somehow, somewhere they did not do enough for the deceased before it was too late. Just as remorse sometimes destroys women who have had abortions (a consequence that is seldom talked about), so it would haunt the family and the friends of the voluntary dead.

We cannot yet cure all ills, but each year we are able to do more. I fear, however, that if euthanasia became established, a lot of the pressure that has driven research to achieve so much would die. Then, too, the physician's prognosis is not always right; a changed diagnosis, an unexplained remission, the sudden appearance of a new form of treatment remain possibilities — but only so long as the patient remains alive.

Survival of the fittest that a patient bestows on a physician matters a great deal. The patient must be assured that the physician will take all reasonable steps to heal, and at all times will ensure comfort.

I do not mean that we should prolong life when the cup holds only bitter dregs; nor resuscitate the terminally ill so that they might have the questionable benefit of dying twice. But a clear distinction must be made between relieving suffering in order

to minimize the trauma of death, and deliberately causing death in order to end the distress of suffering. If laws are changed to erode that distinction, how could trust survive?

We have already seen this erosion in the context of abortion. Hard cases such as pregnancy resulting from rape (an extremely rare consequence of that revolting crime) were used as the avail on which abortion laws were forged in America. Once these were enacted, one concession after another was aggressively demanded, and we now have elective abortion.

If voluntary euthanasia were accepted, the argument would almost automatically arise that many paralyzed or comatose patients would certainly opt for it if they could, so why not let a relative authorize it for them? Perceiving the invidious na-

ture of such decision-making, the next step would be to arrange for a government agency to handle such matters. With the power to control both ends of life firmly in the hands of the state, how long would the middle remain secure? From the grave, the specter of Adolf Hitler assures us that it would not be safe for long.

Most people subscribe to the notion that terminal illness is painful. The truth is often the contrary. Even among cancer victims, about half suffer no pain, and for most who do medication provides ample relief. No, most of the pain and agony are in the hearts of relatives as they watch a loved one slip away.

For medical pilgrims on a long journey there were resting places called hospices. For today's last pilgrimage, that taken by the terminally

ill, the need is for such places, where people with illnesses for which we have no cure may live out their time in comfort and dignity. Such places ideally minister not just to physical needs but also to the whole person — body, mind and soul.

People gamble millions on football games and billions on the stock market. Untold sums are spent on the evanescent thrill of illicit drugs. Churches send money to insurgents abroad and spend immeasurable energy debating nuclear war. To invest the equivalent of a small fraction of all that to increase the availability of hospice care for the dying would seem a reasonable expectation of a caring civilization.

The writer is a professor of medicine at the University of California in Los Angeles. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Medicine: How Much Is Too Much?

By Samuel Gorovitz

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — We are all rooting for Barney Clark, the artificial heart recipient.

Dr. Clark is a brave pioneer and a symbol of our desire to defeat our mortality. I admire him and wish him well. I would love to find out one day that his life is again robust and full, and worth the awesome price that he has paid to sustain it.

But there is something deeply troubling as I contemplate his future and ours. Assume that, as we all hope, his artificial heart keeps working indefinitely without further difficulty and that he adjusts to his resulting life as well as can reasonably be hoped. All the same, the day will come when something else will go awry. Even now he has had some spells of kidney insufficiency; perhaps it will be the kidneys that are next to go.

Imagine that you are one of Dr. Clark's doctors on that fateful day. Do you turn your back on this triumph of medical skill, and condemn him to the death that has been forestalled so dramatically? Or do you send him on to the dialysis unit, where kidney failure is just a problem to be solved, not a fatal deficiency?

The British National Health Service will not dialyze anyone who is Dr. Clark's age. That is one way of keeping a lid on Britain's national medical bill. But you are not likely to let our Barney go like that, just to save the cost. Not after the emotional, intellectual and financial investments that have already been made.

Anyway, Americans don't like the idea of making vital decisions on the basis of what the bill will be. There is a national policy of providing dialysis to anyone whose life can be saved by it. One is certainly not going to discriminate against Dr. Clark just because he has a mechanical heart. So off he goes to dialysis, and a mechanical kidney does the trick.

I don't mean to suggest that we should simply put on the brakes and

stop developing or applying advances in medical technology. But we do need to think very hard about the road ahead. I would dialyze Barney Clark too, if that is what he wanted. But I worry about how much of this sort of thing is for the best.

The costs of dialysis can be greatly reduced through public awareness of the need to donate transplantable kidneys. And perhaps one day the artificial heart will be small, reliable and of moderate cost. But something else — a liver or a pancreas — will then capture our attention in the front ranks of medicine's inexorable march forward. And the cost will matter, like it or not.

America now spends about 10 percent of its GNP on health care —

nearly \$300 billion a year. There is no possibility of saturating the market, of meeting the demand. The more success, the more demand.

I don't know what the answer is to the problem of deciding how much is enough, but I do know it is time to start looking for it.

Modern medicine is in its adolescence — delighted and awed by the rush of new powers that have come upon it almost overnight, yet now old enough to have developed a seasoned, mature sense of just how to use those dazzling, irresistible, frightening, almost mysterious abilities.

The writer is a professor of philosophy at the University of Maryland and the author of "Doctors' Dilemmas: Moral Conflict and Medical Care." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Armenian Questions

Regarding the article on the "Armenian Question" in the IHT Special Report on Turkey (March 10):

You endeavor to give what you presumably regard as a balanced view of the question, devoting much space to the denials and counter-claims. If you were consistent in this concern for so-called editorial balance, you would want to include the Nazi view of the Jewish question in your next special report on Israel.

Some issues do not lend themselves to balance. The genocide against Armenians was well documented in its time.

ARMEN KOUYOUMDJIAN, London.

The insinuation seems to be that if fewer than 1,500,000 were killed, the crime committed is lighter. No. The

figure of 1,500,000 dead is probably correct. In any case there was mass murder, torture, rape, humiliation, every form of extermination — a test run for the genocide of the Jews.

The number of men, women and children victims is irrelevant.

B. BALIOZIAN, Paris.

Not only Armenians were the victims of the Turkish regime in 1915 and thereafter, but also Greeks, Arabs and Kurds, although the Armenian casualties were the highest.

The Turkish constitution does not recognize minorities or any minority rights. Thus, the 9 million Kurds in Turkey are still called not Kurds but "Mountainous Turks." In the Turkish Parliament there are no representatives for the minorities.

WURYA SALEH, Vienna.

When Death Is Admitted

By Mark A. Goldberg

LOS ANGELES — Brain death is the irreversible cessation of all brain function — something that can be determined with the same degree of accuracy as the cessation of heart function. The criteria for determining brain death are well-known.

No such criteria exist for the patient who has suffered severe brain damage, rather than brain death, as a consequence of cardio-respiratory arrest. We do not know precisely where in our brain all of the higher functions that contribute to our humanness are located. Current laboratory methods for determining which brain cells are irreversibly damaged and which may recover are inadequate.

The best a physician can do is to make a statement of prognosis, a prediction based on probabilities as determined in other patients with similar brain injuries. Probability statements are useful in dealing with large numbers of patients, but the physician must concern himself with only one patient at a time, and statistics cannot be used in determining the fate of a single individual. That "one in a million" must be someone.

What can families and physicians do when faced with someone who has suffered severe brain damage and does not appear to be recovering? The wishes of the patient, if known, must be heeded; if not known, the family and the physician, aided by appropriate specialists, must make the necessary decisions.

It is rarely necessary to withdraw cardio-respiratory support, but a decision can be made to withhold further extraordinary life-prolonging measures. The definition of "extraordinary" depends on the circumstances. In the patient with a large brain hemorrhage or disseminated cancer, the use of common antibiotics may be considered extraordinary. In the otherwise healthy individual who has had a heart attack, or a child with head injury, even the use of an artificial kidney may be appropriate.

Ultimately the process rests on co-operation between the family and the physician, and on trust. This flexible approach can and should be undertaken only at the bedside. Leaving such decisions to ordinary mortals is not, of course, a perfect solution. At present there is no perfect solution, and some patients treated this way may survive in a vegetative state for months or years. Eventually the majority will die of the inevitable complications of coma. Not withdrawing life-support systems may merely delay this in some cases, but such a delay is acceptable if it reduces the feelings of guilt and doubt that are inevitably associated with abrupt action. It also relieves us all of the scientifically impossible and morally unacceptable responsibility of redefining death.

The writer is a neurologist.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Prudential-Bache's President Says Research, Trading Now Global

Fast breaking developments in such dynamic fields as biotechnology, robotics and high technology are making "the world of investments borderless," says George L. Ball, president of Prudential-Bache Securities.

No longer can stock analysts in these industries follow only U.S. companies, he notes, with foreign companies so much in the hunt.

Mr. Ball pointed out that Bache's robotics expert, Laura Conigliaro, frequently travels to Japan for updates on "computer integrated manufacturing" and Tokyo-based Kunito Fukuda, a Bache analyst specializing in telecommunications equipment and semiconductors, often crosses the Pacific eastward to compare U.S. research efforts in Silicon Valley.

Mr. Ball, now in Europe during one of his own frequent trips abroad, also observed that several Scandinavian companies are in the vanguard of biotechnology, and that any discussion of the industry by analysts must include reports of their latest discoveries.

"The trading side of the investment business is also becoming global," he said, noting that around-the-clock markets exist now for many stocks, plus U.S. government bonds. Bache, he added, even makes a market in London for a number of widely traded stocks before the opening of the New York Stock Exchange.

Europeans with whom he has spoken are impressed with how the United States is taming inflation, Mr. Ball said, "making them increasingly confident about U.S. markets." More than at any time in the past 10 years, he added, "They seem to be viewing our country as a haven... a refuge... for at least a chunk of their investment funds."

Ball says foreigners are 'increasingly confident about U.S. markets.'

Commenting on Wall Street, he said: "Paradoxically, what may be required to keep fueling it higher is the prospect of a lackluster economic recovery. Too robust an expansion too soon risks igniting inflation fears again, prompting Mr. Volcker and the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates and dampen enthusiasm for stocks."

The dozen stocks that Bache is highlighting this week are Watkins Johnson, IBM, Varian Associates, Veeva Instruments, Paeon, General Dynamics, Loral, Annapolis, Lifemark, Raytheon, National Medical Enterprises and Johnson & Johnson.

"Reviewing individual chart patterns, we continue to find few stocks which look sufficiently vulnerable to suggest that overall the market is in severe trouble," said Charles Comer, Bache's chief technical analyst.

"We continue to believe that underlying support — as close as the 1080-1100 area — will prove to be adequate in the face of currently evident selling pressure. At the same time, however, we do not see enough strong chart patterns to anticipate a quick resumption of earlier strength."

Caution Urged for Near Term

Thomson McKinnon's technical analyst, Jack Solomon, also sees support in that same area, which should "cushion and absorb reactions." Yet he suggests caution for the near term "because of the increasing selectivity of the rallies and the prospect of a selling phase in April."

John P. Trueblood, who has made a swing through Europe every couple of months for the last 10 years as senior vice president for the Los Angeles-based brokerage firm of Bateman Eichler Hill Richards, admits that he's haunted somewhat by the remark recently in Paris of a leading French portfolio manager:

"I can't sell stocks now because I wouldn't know what to do with the funds — where to find attractive new stocks for re-investing the money."

The attitude that nothing remains cheap on Wall Street reminds Mr. Trueblood of the thinking that had prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic in late 1981, before the high-flying energy stocks broke so badly the next year. He says that it's a clear sign now that the market is overbought.

Nevertheless, he noted that Europeans generally remain bullish on Wall Street, with high technology, retailing, defense and restaurant chains the favored groups. British money managers are heavily invested, he said, "and continue to look for aggressive ideas."

"Swiss portfolios on average are still 60 to 80 percent in bonds, and I don't see much funds flowing into equities, although we believe the major move in the bond market is over."

French Fully Invested

He added that the French are more fully invested in U.S. stocks, despite government controls, while Dutch bankers are "pretty much out of the market," focusing on their own bull market in Amsterdam and staying in guilders.

"By and large, European money managers prefer stocks with a one-decision story — a growth stock they can buy and hold on to for five years," Mr. Trueblood said. "They're less flexible than their American counterparts, who because of pressure for high performance, tend to be trigger-happy about buying and selling."

Stocks qualifying as cyclical and turnaround situations have less appeal to Europeans, he added, because two decisions — when to buy and when to sell — must be made. However, two Bateman Eichler buy recommendations in this latter category that he found some success selling in Europe were Greyhound and Carter Hawley Hale.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 23, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.2725	3.79	12.285	37.40	2.1887	39.425	371.82	31.395
Berlin (b)	46.09	92.72	19.175	6.4225	17.6705	122.155	5.835	
Frankfurt	2.2725	3.79	12.285	37.40	2.1887	39.425	371.82	31.395
London (b)	1.46							
Paris	1.46425	2.49125	9.4825	28.3375	3.3225	52.05	116.57	26.14
New York		1.4614	0.415	0.1379	0.069	0.3384	0.921	0.41
Stockholm	7.2725	10.227	29.825		3.8225	56.97	151.145	34.20
Zurich	2.2875	3.8444	12.425	37.40	2.1947	39.425	371.82	31.395
1 ECU	0.9714	0.6321	2.24	2.7148	1.23174	2.5154	44.3857	1.9227
1 SDR	1.8777	0.6225	2.6118	7.2831	N.A.	2.9242	51.8463	22.287

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Equity	0.8881							
Australia	1.152	0.8254	1.0921	3.425	0.4794	7.295	2.295	
Austria	1.0286	0.6812	1.9175	6.4225	17.6705	122.155	5.835	
Belgium	0.42	0.2425	0.6425	2.0625	0.6925	10.074	26.14	
Canada	0.8158							
Danish	0.1142	0.0585	0.1625	0.5147	0.1647	2.5154	44.3857	1.9227
French	0.1324	0.077	0.2125	0.6925	0.2375	3.8225	56.97	151.145
German	0.8119	0.442	1.2317	4.0225	11.395	72.92	22.287	
Greek	0.1499	0.074	0.207	0.6812	0.2375	3.8225	56.97	151.145
Hong Kong	1.0286							
Irish	1.3025							
Swedish	1.1187							

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3 M.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
6 M.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
1 Y.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2

Key Money Rates

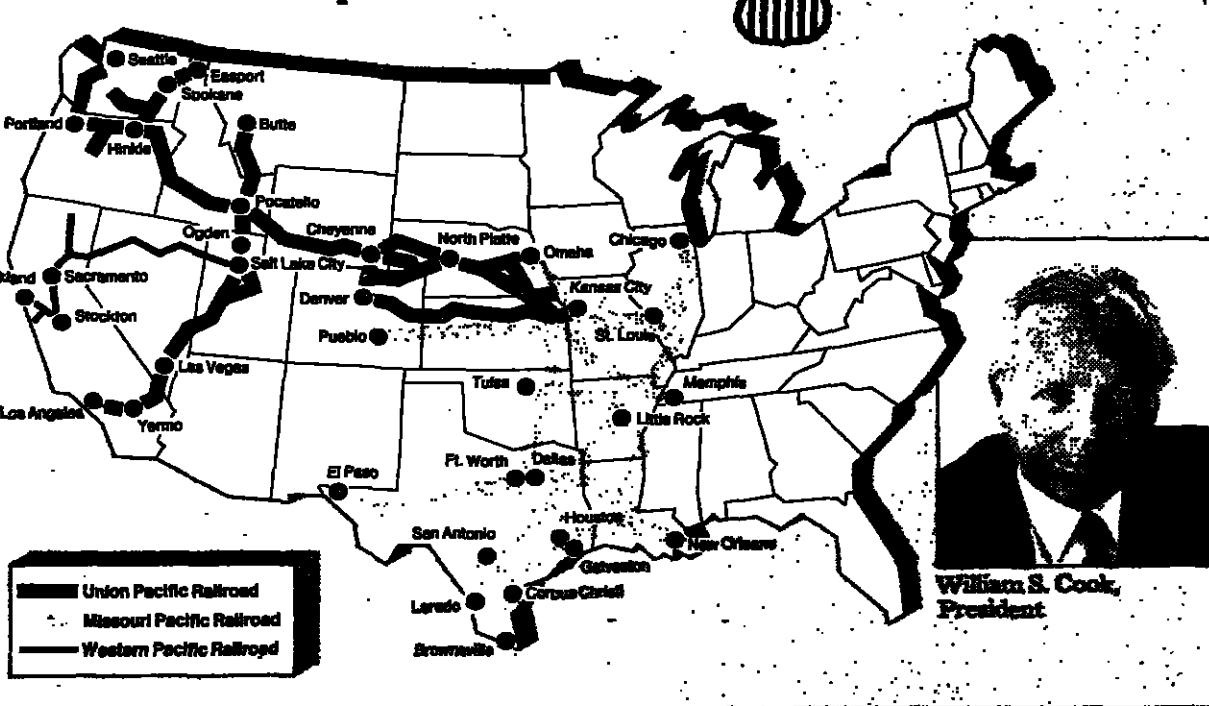
	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
United States					
Discount Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	Bank Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal Reserve	10 1/2	10 1/2	Call Money	10 1/2	10 1/2
Prime Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	91-day Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	2-month Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
Commercial Paper, 20-179 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	3-month Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
3-month Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	6-month Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
4-month Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	1-year Treasury Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2
CD's 28-99 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	1-year Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2
CD's 100-99 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	2-year Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
West Germany								
Lombard Rate	5.10	5.10						
Overnight Rate	5.35	5.35						
One Month Interbank	5.40	5.40						
3-month Interbank	5.40	5.40						

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Japan								
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2						
Call Money	5 1/2	5 1/2						
40-day Interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2						

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, DZ Bank, Frankfurt, Hamburg, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, and other major banks.

Union Pacific's Expanded Rail Network



Union Pacific on Track for the Future

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William S. Cook does not mince words. "You make sure you've got the right people in place. You evaluate their performance very objectively and very coldly and reward them if they do well and punish them if they don't."

For Mr. Cook, president of Union Pacific Corp., who will become chief executive as well on May 1, that strategy has worked in the past. Now he is betting that it will serve him well again as his company tries to merge two railroads into the fold of the venerable Union Pacific rail holdings and to strengthen the company's vast energy holdings at a time of sharply tumbling oil prices.

The task will not be easy. The merger of the Missouri Pacific and Western Railroads, which became effective Dec. 22, means that the Union Pacific holding company now runs the nation's third-largest railroad, measured by route miles of track, and that its rail holdings are more in balance with its energy operations.

Mary De Sapio, railroad analyst for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, noted that the other ma-

ior railroads in the West, Burlington Northern, Southern Pacific and Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, are preparing a response to the merger.

"The railroads in the Western district will not be overpowered by this combine," she said.

A more complex problem than bringing all the lines under one umbrella and bucking potential competition, however, is Union Pacific's energy operation.

The company's profits from its energy business fell last year because of a drop in prices for the petroleum products turned out by the three refineries operated by Union Pacific's Champion Petroleum Co. The recession and conservation also brought a large drop in the demand for natural gas, another Champion product.

Some rail analysts, such as J. Kenneth Greenburg of Oppenheimer & Co., also believe that the company has now fully developed its railroad and energy businesses and can start thinking about another diversification.

"I don't think there is any urgency to use their cash as yet," he said, "but they can start to look where this company should be five to 10 years from now."

Mr. Cook, however, does not believe the company should move in a new direction now. For him, resolving the company's problems involves the use of a management strategy of delegating responsibility and decision-making — but never abandoning it.

"I'm a great believer in getting the best people you can to do whatever you have to get done, compensating them well so that they are happy," said Mr. Cook, who has been president and chief operating officer since 1977.

But even though there are no plans to enter new businesses, Mr. Evans added that the company's horizons have been expanded by railroad deregulation and the recent decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission that lifted some restrictions on railroads entering the trucking business.

"It's a much freer world out there," he said, adding that he would look at the potential in trucking, barge traffic, shipping and air freight.

Mr. Cook will succeed James H. Evans as chief executive officer on May 1.

The company he inherits has earned high marks from analysts. It has a reputation for

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Prices in U.S. Fell by 0.2% In February

WASHINGTON — Record declines in gasoline and fuel-oil prices sent consumer prices down 0.2 percent last month, the government said Wednesday. It was only the second time since 1965 that consumer costs have fallen in a month.

Gasoline prices plummeted 6.7 percent; over the last four months they have fallen 10.8 percent. Fuel-oil prices fell 4.7 percent.

The costs of food and housing were unchanged. Medical-care expenses were up 0.8 percent.

The report from the Labor Department — following three months of little or no gain — boosted economists' predictions that the rise in the Consumer Price Index for all 1983 may match last year's 3.9 percent, the smallest rise in a decade.

President Ronald Reagan said of the report: "Today's inflation report brings more good news to American wage earners and consumers. This steady progress confirms once again that we are putting inflation back in its cage and that our economy is on the mend."

Economists said that they expected even further declines in gasoline and heating-oil prices in the coming months as a result of OPEC's decision last week to slash its base price for crude oil by \$5 a barrel, to \$29.

Wednesday's report said that gasoline prices, as of last month, were 16.6 percent below their peak level of March 1981. Last month's record drop came after a 3.3 percent decline in January and a 0.8 percent fall in December.

The plummeting gasoline prices forced overall transportation costs down 1.6 percent for their fourth straight monthly decline. Automobile finance charges fell 2.7 percent for the seventh straight monthly fall in a row. New car prices were up 0.9 percent and used car prices rose 0.8 percent.

Food prices, unchanged last month, have risen only 0.8 percent in the last 12 months. Economists, however, expect those prices to pick up somewhat later this year, partly as a result of the heavy farmer participation in the Reagan administration's new Payment-in-Kind program to trim price-depressing crop surpluses.

Analysts also said that the heavy rains on the West Coast may have damaged California fruit and vegetable crops so severely that prices would rise further. Last month, however, those prices tumbled sharply.

When restaurant and alcoholic-beverage prices are added in, overall food prices last month rose 2.1 percent. Those prices had risen 0.1 percent in January after being unchanged in both November and December.

Last month, fruit and vegetable prices fell 1 percent. Prices for meat, poultry, fish and eggs rose a slight 0.1 percent, as did prices for dairy products. Cereal and bakery-goods prices rose 0.3 percent, while restaurant-meal prices were unchanged and prices for alcoholic beverages rose 0.5 percent.

For the last 12 months, consumer prices overall have risen 3.5 percent.

If last month's 0.2 percent decline held steady for 12 months, the yearly drop would be 2.4 percent. The annual rate reported by the department is based on a more precise calculation of monthly prices than the figure that the department makes public.

Consumer prices rose 0.2 percent in January, fell 0.3 percent in December and rose 0.1 percent in November. In the last six months, prices have risen just 0.5%.

The February and December declines were the only two recorded since the 0.1 percent drop of August 1982.

In all, the Consumer Price Index stood at 293.2 in February, meaning that goods costing \$10 in 1967 would have cost \$29.32 last month.

Before Wednesday's report, Kathleen Cooper, senior financial economist at Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, predicted that inflation would run at about the same pace this year as in 1982.

U.S. News Helps NYSE Close Sharply Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Good news on U.S. inflation helped cheer investors Wednesday and sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange surging in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 17.90, to 1,140.87. The index, which had dropped 2.32 Tuesday, had traded above its record closing high — 1,141.74 — for much of the afternoon.

Also helping to boost prices were end-of-the-quarter window dressing and an inflow of funds from overseas, analysts said.

Advances led declines 1,074-464 among the 1,893 traded. Volume was 95 million shares, up from 79.6 million Tuesday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were higher in moderate trading.

Some analysts were stunned by the power of the market's move upward.

"On some days it's difficult to rationalize the market and this is one of them," Hugh Johnson of First Albany Corp. said.

The market's leap forward was apparently sparked by the Labor Department's report on consumer

prices Wednesday. Inflation was at a zero rate for the first two months of 1983, the department said.

Other news, however, was less rosy. The Labor Department said gross weekly earnings of U.S. workers, adjusted for inflation, declined 1.5 percent in February.

The Treasury Department said the federal deficit widened in February to \$25.34 billion from \$14.78 billion the year before.

"All the data for February have been fairly weak," Mr. Johnson said. "You would expect that kind of thing might shake people's confidence that the recovery will be as strong as the market is signaling, but it's failed to do that. To be honest with you, I'm very puzzled."

The market was ready to take off at the first sign of good news, some experts said, because some prominent analysts have recently dropped their prediction that a major "correction" in the market was imminent.

Many analysts, especially those who concentrate on general market trends, had been predicting a correction that could carry prices down 10 percent or more before a rebound occurred.

"The idea of a big correction is becoming less and less attractive now," said Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities.

On the NYSE floor, Waste Management was among the most active issues, gaining some of the

ground it has lost since Monday, when The New York Times printed a story saying that the firm had violated state and federal laws in the disposal of dangerous chemicals.

Waste Management issued a more detailed denial Wednesday.

Exxon, American Telephone & Telegraph and Deere & Co. were also heavily traded.

Archer-Daniels-Midland continued to climb back from its plunge last Friday, when it announced the planned sale of 5 million shares.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

New Issue

March 1983.



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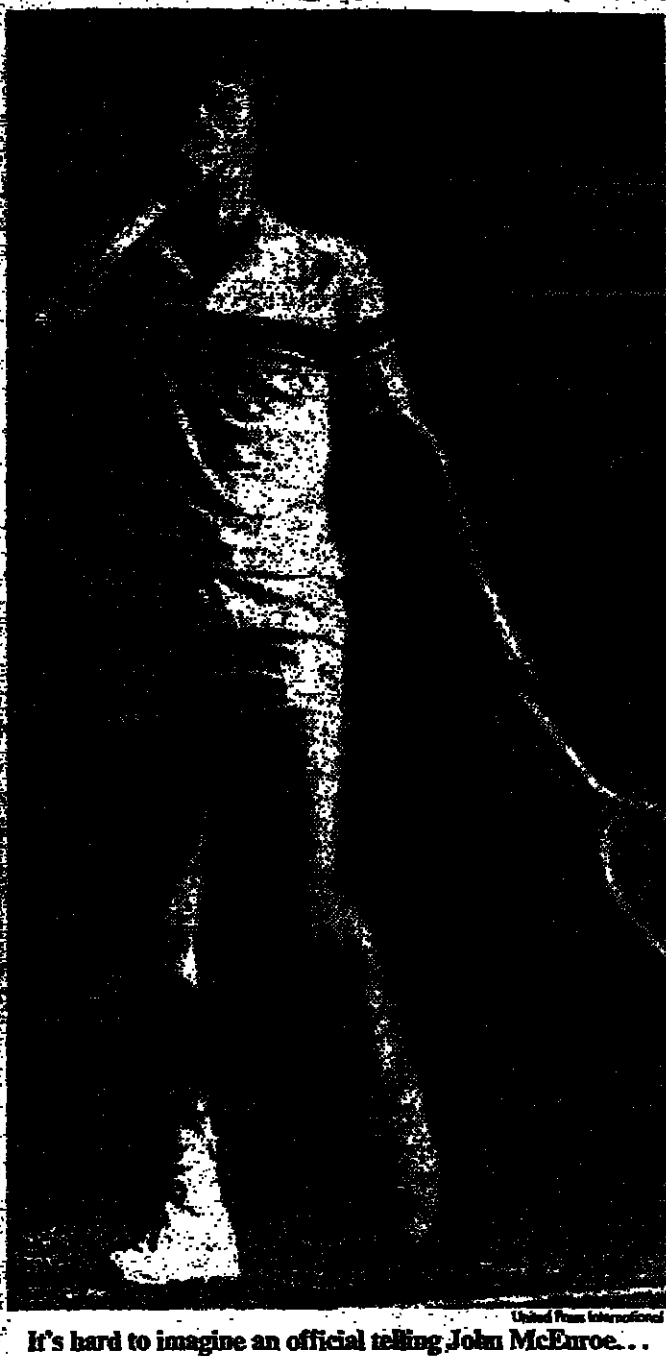
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SPORTS

'Challenger Circuit': Bush League of Pro Tennis



It's hard to imagine an official telling John McEnroe...

By Charles Mitchell

United Press International

NAIROBI — Professional tennis is not all strawberries and cream at Wimbledon, media hype and electronic scoreboards at Flushing Meadows, and six figure purses at the end of the televised rainbow.

Sometimes it's barefoot ball boys, dusty dirt courts, buying your own tournament balls, no water for showers and line men dragged from the stands to officiate. A week's work can earn a tournament winner a robust \$2,700, after taxes.

There's another pro circuit out there, a real bush league with stops in Nairobi, Cairo, Kuwait, Lagos and the Nigerian outposts of Kaduna, Oyoja and Benin City. "They may as well schedule a tournament on Mars," said one young American player.

The "challenger series" of the Association of Tennis Professionals features rugged conditions, out-thrust competition and talk about who's No. 200 in the computer listings.

The series, run by the same people who oversee the grand prize tournaments, comprises 37 tournaments whose purses run between \$25,000 and \$75,000. Through their ATP rankings, which determine their standings worldwide. It is a stepping stone to the big time.

Egos are high and purses are low, but the aspirations of the pros that hack around the second circuit are no different from those of the "big guys."

Battling through the challenger series are countless eager nobodies whose self-proclaimed hope is to simply "play Wimbledon" — not necessarily to win it.

The average cost to a player for a full season in the series is about \$35,000. A winner rarely carries away \$5,000.

Some players are lucky, pennypinchers their way under some sort of sponsorship. Many of the European players receive money from national tennis associations; others

get limited sponsorships from sporting goods firms gambling on their potential.

Challenger circuit life is not without its oddities. At the recent Kenya Open, won by Dutchman Michiel Schapers, the dirt courts were as slippery as skating ponds and barefoot ball boys skidded across them to fetch netted serves.

The elite Nairobi Club, a bastion of British colonial attitude, told tournament organizers that players were not permitted to use locker room facilities, obliging them to come to the grounds already dressed.

Players also had to use the pay telephone in the bar lobby.

It's hard to imagine a tournament official telling John McEnroe he could not use the phone.

The tournament itself was in doubt. There were not enough tennis balls in Kenya for the event, and the government refused the organizers permission to use foreign exchange to import more.

The tournament was saved when a foreign manufacturer agreed to donate them. "I was tough and go," said Jim Friedlander, the tournament director.

Life may be tough at the top in professional tennis but near the bottom it can border on the awful.

"At some tournaments you have to pay for your own balls and just about everything else — drinks and food," said John Austin, 25, brother of Tracy Austin and a former Wimbledon mixed doubles champion (1980).

Austin damaged his knee last year and is attempting a comeback. Once ranked No. 40 in the ATP and an instant qualifier for the grand prize circuit, Austin is now No. 600 (the bottom ATP ranking is 864). He has given himself one year to make it back.

"It sure is different down here," Austin said sipping a paid-for Coke. "You meet a lot of characters, see some strange things," he said while waiting for a lift to his hotel. Austin is one of the lucky ones — most players on the circuit board with local families to cut expenses.

"A lot of guys can't afford \$75 or \$100 a day," he said.

The competitiveness on the second circuit is legendary, as are four-ups by scheduling officials and the attentions of groups of all shapes and sizes. "Well," Austin said, "let's just say the groupies on this circuit are not the same."

They may not be, but the win-at-all-costs attitude is. In the tournament here, Schapers breezed through to the quarterfinals when Norway's Morten Ronneberg failed to show up on time (an official had given him the wrong match time). When he did arrive, an hour late, Schapers refused to play the match, which was declared a forfeit.

"I was robbed," said Ronneberg, but Friedlander was more opinionated. "Schapers is a businessman. The game is a business. What would you have done? The man is hungry. If I gave you \$10,000, just handed it to you, would you turn it down?"

Still, said Austin, "it isn't money that counts. It's ATP points. Without them you're a nobody." And the ATP recently devalued the circuit — Schapers earned 20 points as the Kenyan winner, last year the journey was worth 25 points.

Tennis runs high in the points chase with players overreacting to dubious line calls in temper tantrums that would make McEnroe look like a choirboy. "I have seen some people really explode," said Austin.

"Sure you get prima donnas," Austin said. "They're everywhere in sports. But on this circuit they soon learn. Guys tend to be a bit closer here. They don't have a lot of money. They hang out together, see a lot of each other. You can't afford to be ostracized. It would make life very lonely."

Challenger circuit players are as young as 16. Friedlander said he feels like a father to some, who are sometimes away from home for the first time.

Many among them put up with the edge-of-the-end privation by trying to convince themselves that it is, after all, only for a while.

Boxing's Grime and Punishment

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Boxing belongs here. The punishment fits the crime. Just as the glitter of Atlantic City's new boardwalk casino-hotels quickly fades after one block into the gloomy decay of its Monopoly-game streets, the dazzle of a big title fight often obscures the sourness of the sweet science. But for a few hours last Friday, two light heavyweights, Michael Spinks and Jim Florio, bridged boxing's two worlds. In another few months, those two worlds may never be apart again.

Spinks outpointed Dwight Braxton to unify the 175-pound title.

Florio earlier outpointed several witnesses in a courtroom hearing on a congressional bill. It would create a 10-member congressional advisory commission in order to establish federal control of what he called the "prizefighting industry."

Spinks bragged later that he had beaten Braxton "with one hand," meaning his left jab. Florio never begged, but the Democratic congressman from New Jersey had stooped all his opponents with one word that many boxing people have never understood — "accountability." Some in the boxing world probably think that accountability is an accountant with a pen, not to be confused with honesty. But in time, perhaps Florio and his committee will make boxing understand its true meaning.

"How do we have proper accountability?" Florio said during Friday's hearing. "Accountability is the key factor we're looking for."

James J. Florio, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, was sitting behind a long wooden table in the Atlantic County courthouse. He was addressing Jim McKenna, a vice president of CBS Sports, who had proposed that "local supervision and control in each state seems more desirable" than a federal commission.

"I'm troubled by your proposal, your justification of the status quo," Florio said, "when the status quo is not acceptable."

Florio is still seeking solutions, but he has quickly recognized one problem — the scattered supervision of U.S. boxing by so many different states in so many different ways. José Sulaiman, the World Boxing Council president, told the committee Friday that "most other nations regulate boxing on a national level" and added that "some countries are excellent and others are not."

Asked which nations had the best boxing commissions, he mentioned Italy and England to the committee. "They get into the business of boxing," he said, "but they are not too bureaucratic."

"What's the worst nation to work with?" he was asked.

"The United States," he whispered behind a

raised hand cupped near his mouth. "None of the states agree with each other." Why? "Independence. Autonomy. Selfishness. Ego."

Florio also appears to have recognized another problem — the lax relationship among the television networks, the boxing promoters and the two governing bodies of worldwide boxing — the World Boxing Association, whose representative failed to appear, and the WBC.

"There's a growing lack of clarity," Florio said, "in the close-knit relationship between the promoters, the managers, the broadcasting networks, the WBA and the WBC."

Florio formed his committee following the death late last year of Duk Koo Kim, the South Korean lightweight who was knocked out Nov. 12 in Las Vegas by Ray Mancini in a WBA title bout promoted by Bob Arum and televised by the CBS network. Improved safety regulations for boxers was the original premise of the committee, but Florio is quickly learning that what happens inside the ring is, for better or for worse, the purest part of boxing.

No matter how strict improved safety regulations might be, they won't prevent a boxing death every so often. That's the nature of the beast, just as it is in auto racing. But new government regulations of promoters, managers and the television industry would help to wipe some of the dirt off a greasy business.

Judging by his reaction, Florio didn't realize until he was informed at Friday's hearing that Kim was not even rated by the WBC among its top 10 lightweight challengers at the same time the WBA ranked him as its No. 1 challenger. Florio also sounded annoyed at what he described as the "inability" of boxing's two most important promoters, Don King and Bob Arum, to comply with invitations to appear at Friday's hearings.

"The whole combination," Florio said, referring to the relationship between the promoters, managers and television networks, "dictates there be a public accountability lotter than entertainment and ratings."

There's that word again. Yes, boxing indeed owes an accountability not only to the public but also to its own conscience, or what's left of it. But the weakness of Florio's boxing bill is that it proposes to create a congressional advisory commission that would create a federal boxing commission. Instead, as Rep. Pat Williams, the Montana Democrat, suggested to the committee at Friday's hearing, it would make more sense to introduce a bill that would establish a federal boxing commission without any bureaucratic delay.

Especially when \$2 million in taxpayers' money already has been authorized for the current committee's work. Florio has to have a sense of accountability, too.

USFL Springs Back to Football's Roots

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Football is a springtime sport, as surely as tulips bloom in the vernal equinox. You can look it up.

The new United States Football League, which has begun play in March to the shock of many college and National Football League loyalists, is actually returning to the roots of the game.

Football played in autumn — antithetical to history and at odds with its origins.

This is not trivial stuff. Football is crucial in the United States — just check the TV ratings and the action on the Las Vegas gambling lines — and maybe the cause of many problems is that we've had football backward. If we can't even figure out the proper season to play football, how can we get anything right?

"American football exists today," wrote Frank G. Mankie, in his "The Encyclopedia of Sports."

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia	37	21	63
Boston	36	22	62
New Jersey	29	29	55
New York	27	31	53
Washington	23	35	48

Central Division

Atlanta	45	24	69
Albany	37	32	69
Orlando	31	38	61
Charlotte	28	41	59
Chicago	26	43	57
Cleveland	17	52	29

Western Conference

Midwest Division

San Antonio	45	24	69
Denver	37	32	69
Utah	31	38	61
Kansas City	28	41	59
Minneapolis	26	43	57
Portland	17	52	29

Pacific Division

Los Angeles	45	24	69
Phoenix	37	32	69
Portland	31	38	61
Seattle	28	41	59
Golden State	26	43	57
San Diego	17	52	29

(L = clinched playoff seat)

Week 19, Philadelphia 16 (11) vs. New York 25 (10) at Madison Square Garden.

Week 20, Philadelphia 16 (11) vs. New York 25 (10) at Madison Square Garden.

Week 21, Philadelphia 16 (11) vs. New York 25 (10) at Madison Square Garden.

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Week 50, Philadelphia 16 (11) vs. New York 25 (10) at Madison Square Garden.

because of "McGill University of Montreal, Canada, and the country of Harvard, the host team, at two football games in Cambridge, Mass., May 14 and 15, 1874." That is, in the very twilight of spring.

Well before this, U.S. college kids had been playing a British game known as association football — soccer. It was all kicking. In fact, it was a favorite pastime for the having of freshmen by sophomores. The "freshies" would be kicked.

The game attracted the attention of Princeton and Columbia and Yale and Rutgers, and eventually an association was formed. The first Intercollegiate Football Association game matched Harvard against Princeton, in 1877, on April 28 — spring.

The game traveled west. Notre Dame, an institution now famous for football, indeed played its first recorded intercollegiate game in the fall, Nov. 23, 1877, against Michigan; but, perhaps hoping for a warmer day or just anxious for another go, it played Michigan again five months later on April 20 and 21 — spring.

During this period, a group of 30 Cornell football players and their Michigan counterparts exchanged challenges and agreed to play in Cleveland.

The president of Cornell, Andrew White, looked over the request and replied: "I will not permit 30 men to travel 400 miles merely to agitate a bag of wind."

Whether this happened in an October or a May would hardly seem to have interested the president.

Now, several years later, would the reason be of concern to the president of Harvard, Charles Eliot, a crusader against football? He told his audiences that football is to academics what bullfighting is to agriculture.

Nonetheless, it was springtime in which the game certainly appears to have had its origins in the Western world.

In towns in England from as far back as A.D. 217, it was common

for citizens to kick a large inflated "balloon ball" around the town squares as part of the celebration on Shrove Tuesday, long observed as the last day of merry-making before Lent, which of course is in spring.

Soccer was a pretty wild and crazy game, rough and tumble, and perhaps stimulated by the blood-rush of springtime. But not everyone was won over by it.

On April 13, 1314, Edward II issued a proclamation that forbade football in England, saying, "Inasmuch as there is great noise in the city caused by hustling over large balls from which many evils might arise which God forbid, we command and forbid, on behalf of the king, on pain of imprisonment, such game to be used in the city in future."

Regardless, the game continued, sometimes even in winter. In his poem, "Oxford Garden," John Gay wrote in 1716:

... I spy the furies of the Foot-ball War:
The Prentice quits his Shop, to join the Crew,
Increasing Crowds the flying Game pursue.

There, as you roll the Ball o'er the snowy Ground,
The gaudy Globe augments with every Round.
But whether shall I run? The Throng draws nigh,
The Ball now skims the street, now soars on high;
The dextrous Glacier strong returns the Bound,
And girdling Sashes on the Pent-house sound.

It is understandable why such disturbers of the peace and threats to pedestrians would be thrown into the slammer.

Then one day — the year, 1823, but not the date, is recorded — the history of football took an odd twist. There is a plaque today on the grounds of the Rugby School in England that commemorates the historic event in which "the exploits of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms, and ran with it."

After the initial surprise, Ellis's playmates — you can imagine the look on his face — unaccountably found his tactic charming, and they began to play the game his way. Thus the discovery of rugby. And so William Webb Ellis, obviously a

cheat, a scoundrel and a no-goodnik, is remembered as the Robert Fulton of football: He showed a new way to navigate.

Rugby in England, as football in America, would soon be played primarily in the fall. Presumably, that was in order not to compete with the established spring sports of crew and cricket — in America it was baseball — and soccer and track.

It does not hold that American football, as often believed, is traditionally a fall sport because cooler weather made wearing heavy equipment more comfortable.

In fact, one of the early star players, Walter Camp of Yale, wore, besides his jersey, pants and shoes, only a hairband that kept his center-parted black locks tidy.

Football in America, due to a caprice of fate, soon grew popular on college campuses in the fall, and the pros who became conspicuous in the 1920s, merely aped their predecessors.

Yet for a number of years colleges have quietly, gradually, have been reaching into the past and observing an ancient custom. They call it spring practice.

And now the USFL. Finally.

NHL Stars Sign

Goaltender Craig

United Press International

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — The Minnesota North Stars have signed Jim Craig, goalie of the 1980 gold medal U.S. Olympic hockey team, Craig, 25, is a member of the U.S. National team and will join the North Stars after the current world "B" pool championships in Japan.

Craig turned professional after the Olympics. He played four years being dealt to Boston; he played 13 games last year with Boston's farm club in Erie, Pennsylvania, before the Bruins released him.

"The contract is for the balance of this season and next year," said Minnesota General Manager Lou Nanne. "A lot of people have given up on Craig. But we obviously think he can still play."

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Philadelphia	45	24	69
Washington	37	32	69
New York Rangers	31	38	61
Quebec	28	41	59
Pittsburgh	26	43	57

Adams Division

Boston	47	9	56
Montreal	39	17	56
Buffalo	36	20	56
Quebec	31	25	56
Hartford	17	52	31

Patrick Division

Chicago	41	29	70
Minnesota	39	31	70
St. Louis	34	36	70
Toronto	32	38	70
Detroit	28	42	70

Seaside Division

Edmonton	41	29	70
Calgary	39	31	70
Winnipeg	34	36	70
Manitoba	32	38	70
Los Angeles	28	42	70

Winnipeg Division

St. Louis	41	29	70
St. Louis	39	31	70
St. Louis	34	36	70
St. Louis	32	38	70
St. Louis	28	42	70

St. Louis Division

St. Louis	41	29	70
St. Louis	39	31	70
St. Louis	34	36	70
St. Louis	32	38	70
St. Louis	28	42	70

St. Louis Division

St. Louis	41	29	70
St. Louis	39	31	70
St. Louis	34	36	70
St. Louis	32	38	70
St. Louis	28	42	70

St. Louis Division

St. Louis	41</
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